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THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Positions of Gen. Bragg and Gen. Rosecrans in Tennessee.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Friday, June 8, 1863.

I.

While military movements of more immediate interest have been in progress on the Mississippi and in Virginia, public attention has been fixed on the army of Tennessee, and the public ear eagerly strained to catch the first reverberations announcing that an advance had been made, and a blow struck at the rebel force confronting us. Nay, something like popular clamor has demanded that an advance should be made, and knowing what we do of the habits of military authorities at Washington, we can well surmise that something like pressure has been applied to set this army in motion.

I am glad to see that the TIMES has used no urgency of this kind, and it would be well if the public, trusting to the wisdom and energy of Gen. ROSECRANS, would leave him unembarrassed by such clamor; and if the Washington authorities, taught something by the result of former dictations, would resign to the commander of the army in the field, who has the opportunity of surveying the entire theatre, the initiative of a movement so momentous.

I am quite unable to tell when Gen. ROSECRANS will advance, and if I knew, I should *not* publish it. The most that can be said is, that he has his army well in hand, and that everything is ready to move at the word. When that word shall be given, or whether it shall be given at all, must depend on large considerations of military policy, touching which the public will surely have the modesty to admit that he knows more than *it*. In the meantime, it is worth while taking, in brief, a general survey of the situation, with a view of guiding the judgment and calming that natural ardor for activity which, in a crisis like this, it is difficult for the public to restrain.

II.

The rebel army in Tennessee, commanded by Gen. BRAGG, holds now, in the main, the same position it has held since the battle of Stones River, at the opening of the present year. This is, in the rough, the line of the Duck River, one of the affluents of the Tennessee, which, rising in the vicinity of Shelbyville, and running in a direction west by north, thirty miles south of this place, empties into the Tennessee about a hundred miles due west of Murfreesboro.

The position occupied by the rebel army may be roughly outlined by the triangle formed by the points McMinnville, Tullahoma and Columbia, with detachments in the surrounding vicinity. Very lately, however, this line has been considerably contracted, and the rebel force massed in the vicinity of Shelbyville, where Gen. BRAGG has his headquarters. The detachments have been drawn in from Guy's Gap, Eagleville, Tullahoma and Middleton, and concentrated on Shelbyville, and thence west, their left resting on Duck River at Columbia.

All the information accessible to others than the Commanding General states the force of BRAGG's army very variously—from twenty-five to a hundred thousand men. But a number of trustworthy witnesses, who have lately come in from the headquarters of the rebel army, all concur in saying that that army *is very strong and that it is concentrating at Shelbyville.* Fifty thousand men would probably be not far from the correct figure.

Another point on which the best evidence agrees is, that *no great material diminution of Bragg's force has taken place.* It is true that BRECKINRIDGE's division, with the exception of the Louisiana and Tennessee brigades, has been sent to Mississippi; but this was done rather with a view of putting a stop to the bitter feud that had broken out between BRECKINRIDGE and BRAGG, than with a view to strengthen the force opposed to GRANT. Other isolated brigades, also, have gone, but no entire divisions, and the reports to that effect are wholly incorrect. The rebel lines of communication and supply have been by the Nashville and Chattanooga, the Western and Atlantic, and the Memphis and Charleston Railroads, with their branches—drawing their supplies from the rich regions of Southwestern Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

We have the usual reports of the continual starvation of the rebel troops here in Virginia, and the customary grumblings of deserters; but it is a kind of starvation which, after an endurance of months, leaves men muscular, lithe, purged of all superfluous fats, and in fine fighting and marching trim. Sensible men have long ago ceased to count on any such auxiliaries.

Our own force, ever since the battle of Stones River, has been well massed around Murfreesboro, and thence extending up along the railroad lines to Nashville and Louisville, with detachments east and west. The lines have been admirably fortified, and the position here has been strengthened by a series of works whose only fault—if a non-engineer may be allowed an opinion—is, perhaps, that they are too extended.

III.

And now with these data at hand, forecasting the coming campaign, let us see what shapes or shadows arise.

I take it for granted that experience has by this time taught all who are capable of reflection, that grand results can only be achieved by choosing decisive lines, deduced from a critical survey of the whole theatre of strategic operations, and by a thoroughly correct action. I take it also for granted, that to fight battles only for the sake of killing so many men, with an equal number killed on our own side, is useless butchery, of which we have already had more than enough. The hecatombs of human lives that have been offered up are a pathetic protest to Heaven against this pitiful policy. A campaign is not worth entering upon unless it presents the hope of accomplishing great *ulterior* results, and these can only be accomplished by a thoroughly correct and grand style of warfare.

Now it is surely worth while considering whether an advance from this line under the present circumstances, and at the present time, holds out the prospect of any such great decisive result.

An advance along the interval of thirty miles from Murfreesboro to Shelbyville presents this advantage, that it can be made along convergent lines, enabling a force to concentrate on the enemy's front—though the country becomes progressively more difficult to operate in as we advance, and communication between the two wings would not be easily kept up; while, in case of repulse, the convergent lines would become divergent, and present facilities for flanking the intrenched position at Murfreesboro.

The army, once in march toward Shelbyville, immediately begins diminishing by the necessity of guarding its line of communications. The mathematical form of an invading army passing through a hostile country is that of a cone. Strong detachments will have to be left at various points along the railroad line to cover our communications. It is a maxim of military science, which, though not of absolute application, is yet as nearly so in this country as in any other, that on each side of the line of operations the theatre of war should be cleared of all enemies for a distance equal to the depth of this line. Without laying too much stress on this drawback, however, which rapidity and vigor will go far to overcome, it is very evident that the necessary subtractions must leave the army seriously reduced by the time it reaches the front of operations.

To surprise the enemy is, under the circumstances, hopeless. The most that can possibly be done is to steal a day's march on him.

If the defence is correctly managed the enemy will be able to take up a good tactical position—say a formation in convex order, with both wings resting on the river, heavily reinforced on the centre, and their flanks covered by their powerful cavalry force—an arm of the service in which they are, in this region, greatly our superior.

Leaving out all the intermediate steps, however, we will now suppose that the two armies confront each other in the gage of battle. If BRAGG's force has not been materially diminished, as we have no reason to believe it has been, it will be hard for Gen. ROSECRANS to bring against the rebel army a greater force than he will find encountering him. The relative proportions, indeed, will probably not be far different from those on the occasion of the battle of Stones River, when, in fact, the Union army was rather the inferior in numbers. Let us leave out the chances of defeat. Let us suppose that the same result attends the coming contest as attended that at Murfreesboro. The Army of the Cumberland is in superb condition—the men full of pluck and vigor and full of confidence in the valiant Captain who again leads them on. Let us suppose that after a victory purchased with the loss of ten, twelve, fifteen thousand men, we gain the position held by the rebels—what, then, is gained?

What is Shelbyville? What Tullahoma? What the line of the Duck River? Nothing; absolutely nothing! They are neither points of manœuvre nor geographical objective points. The rebel army is not brought a step nearer destruction than it was before. They retire to a new and stronger line along the Tennessee River, in the vicinity of Chattanooga; and we have the barren victory of thirty additional miles added to our already too deep line. If anything, we are worse off than we were before.

Chattanooga *is* a real geographical objective point, and one so desirable for us to gain that if it *were* gained, the rebellion would already be half over. But it is a strong position, and would be strongly held by the rebels, who are, under the hypothesis, now supposed to have fallen back to that line. They would be nearer their centre of reinforcements at Richmond, whence they could draw, if they have not already done so, while, if joined by the twelve or fifteen thousand men under BUCKNER, in East Tennessee, they might not only repel all attacks which this army alone can make against them, but they might even venture to assume that offensive campaign foreshadowed in a subsequent section of this letter. It is enough to say that pursuit by this army, weakened as it would be by battle, and with the rivers, those great arteries of communication, in their present condition, would be simply out of the question. It is questionable whether we would not, on the contrary, be obliged to return to our present line, or even to our eventual base at Nashville.

IV.

If the reasoning in the preceding section be not greatly at fault, we are thereby led to the conclusion that the end of a campaign such as has been described would leave us just where we are now—minus the material losses in battle and the moral loss that must attend an unsuccessful operation. We should, therefore, have to begin over again on correct principles, just as we may *now* begin on correct principles.

And this involves as its prime condition the abandonment of the system of half a dozen different lines of operation, under half a dozen different commanders, without concert or coöperation—a system under which, unless the great maxims of war which the experience of mankind for thousands of years has verified shall prove utterly fallacious, we must always fail.

The great central zone lying between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi is fitted by its conformation for two great lines of operation under two commanders; but for no more.

If this were adopted, our scattering forces drawn in, and two great armies formed, the one under Gen. ROSECRANS, the other under Gen. GRANT, three months' vigorous work should crush out every vestige of organized rebel force in the great central zone.

What is the use of that army of BURNSIDE's in Kentucky, thinly spread out over a surface of hundreds of miles? What is the use of those patches of troops lying rusting on every sand spit from Port Royal to Fernandina?

It is the old Austrian system—covering every point to guard every point. The Austrians, forgetting that the surest hope of victory lies in presenting the strongest force, thought it necessary to occupy the whole length of a frontier to prevent invasion—which was exactly the means of rendering invasion upon every point feasible.

In every sense, *military prudence dictates simply the preservation of a masterly inactivity here until the development of the operations at Vicksburgh.* And this for two reasons: First, because in case of a defeat there, it is of the utmost importance that we should have at least one great army intact, and this is the only one on which we can rely; secondly, because if the issue at Vicksburgh shall be favorable, we will then be in position to enter upon a really decisive campaign in the centre zone.

GRANT, successful at Vicksburgh, the course is then clear. Garrisoning Vicksburgh with a sufficient force, and adding to his present command the detachments scattered around at various points, a powerful army is thus liberated to operate by that great avenue leading through the very heart of the centre zone—the Tennessee River.

Thrown up the Tennessee as far as Tuscumbia, this column would compel the evacution of their present line by the rebels, just as the presence of GRANT's army on the Cumberland and the Tennessee, last year, compelled their evacuation of Bowling Green, Clarksville, Columbus and Nashville. Ulm and Jena were battles won by strategy before they were fought, tactics having but little to do with them. At Ulm there was not even a regular battle. The movement marked out would achieve a similar fine victory of skill.

If now the rebels, having abandoned their present line, should take up a new position at Chattanooga, it would certainly go hard with them, pressed upon by this army, and by that on the Tennessee on their flank, and seizing their communications. The proper concentration of our forces would make each of our armies as large as theirs united, and thus obviate the objection that attaches, under any other circumstances, to double lines of operation. It might require a hard battle; but they would assuredly be dislodged.

Pushed from the line of the Tennessee, strategically their only remaining line in this zone is that of the Tombigbee. But it is needless to pursue theoretical forecastings further, for when that day comes we shall begin to see the end, and the *dénouement* of this strange eventful tragedy of rebellion and war will be at hand.

V.

The above reasoning is based on the hypothesis that we are successful in driving the rebels from their present position. It is admissible, now, to make the supposition that we are not successful; that, on the contrary, we are repulsed. Is, then, the repetition of last year's work—the invasion of Kentucky—entirely beyond the hope of the rebel chiefs, especially if they shall be able to reinforce this army from Virginia and from JOHNSTON's force, which, successful or not, must soon be liberated for operation elsewhere?

I confess that it does not seem entirely out of the question, and it is a curious fact that all the testimony that reaches us from BRAGG's army goes to show that they *expect and calculate upon such a movement.*

The only objection that attaches to this scheme of invasion is that it presents no great ulterior advantage, for it would, of course, be little else than a raid on a large scale, and they could not hope to hold the territory they might overrun. But the same objection attached to the invasion last year, and yet they made it. They find their compensation in the immediate advantage of being able to force the Union army out of Tennessee, and in the supplies of clothing, shoes and medicines which they would thus obtain.

There is, besides, this year, another advantage of a political nature which the rebel chiefs might hope to obtain by the invasion of Kentucky. The elections come off in August, and they might by their presence there aspire to sufficiently encourage Kentucky disloyalty and sufficiently suppress Kentucky loyalty as to elect members to their Congress, which would certainly be a bold stroke and have a great moral, if not material effect.

It is not intended by this that there is any *practical* likelihood of such an invasion; but it is, at the same time, not all impossible; and it is not even very difficult to contemplate a series of events—of which a false or premature movement here would be the first—that would bring about such a result.

VI.

With judicious management, the prospects of the campaign in the West are not only good—they are even brilliant. It is, therefore, all the more necessary that no precipitancy, no popular clamor, and no official pressure should compromise the situation.

I will not intimate, categorically, that an advance from this point on the rebel force, would thus compromise it, though if the reasoning above be correct, it is difficult to see how any grand result can be obtained. Still there is one remark that applies to the complicated and uncertain game of war which should never be forgotten. It is by that greatest of modern theoretical writers on military science, Gen. JOMINI. "It is also true," says he, "that even a single victory may give rise to results of the same character as are achieved by strategy, *even when there may have been no grand strategic combinations.*"

The main thing, for the present, is that the Commanding General should be unembarrassed. Gen. ROSECRANS is quite as eager to achieve a victory as the country is to have him achieve it. He has here a noble army, not as large, indeed, as it should be, but fraught with all soldierly and patriotic fire, far better in its discipline and fighting qualities than when six months ago it gained a victory here, and confiding with the fullest faith in the leadership of Gen. ROSECRANS. The country can well afford, also, to trust implicitly in his soldierly skill and pure and lofty patriotism.

SWINTON.

LATEST NEWS FROM MURFREESBORO.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Sunday, June 14.

Rebel papers of the 10th give an account of GRIERSON's raid on Clinton, La., on the 3d, and say his force was 1,000. The rebel officer LOGAN is reported to have driven GRIERSON six miles, taking two guns, killing and capturing 35. The rebel loss was two killed and several wounded.

MOBILE, Tuesday, June 9.

The Spanish steamer *Soler*, from Havana, for this port, was lost, 40 miles out, in a storm on the 26th. Only four of her crew and passengers escaped. Among the lost is Col. SHARP, of Gen. BUCKNER's staff. Her cargo was valued at $500,000.

One Yankee gunboat is left in Red River, owing to low water.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 12th has nothing whatever from Vicksburgh.

Col. WILDER returned yesterday from a scout, bringing 150 horses, 50 beef cattle, and 12 prisoners. Five rebels were killed.

The *Rebel* reports that MORGAN was going to Eastern Kentucky.

STEWART, of Tennessee, has been made a Major-General, and has assumed command of a division in BRAGG's army, stationed at Wartrage.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 14.

The General Loan Agent reports the sale of $1,260,900 five-twenties on Saturday, over one-half being from Kentucky and other Western States, who are coming up nobly to the work. The sales will continue increasing largely up to the 1st of July; and there is little doubt that efforts will be made by capitalists and others to take large amounts for future sales here and abroad.

DOINGS OF THE REBEL PIRATES.

Six Vessels Captured by a Tender of the Florida.

Four of them Burnt and two Bonded.

Three of the Captures Made Forty-Five Miles from Cape Charles.

The New Pirate Japan at Work on the Equator.

The Ship Dictator Captured and Destroyed by Her.

STATEMENTS OF CAPTURED COMMANDERS

The following dispatch was received by the Navy Department on Saturday, from New-Castle, Del., and appeared in our Sunday edition:

A "tender" to the privateer *Florida* has made six captures of merchant vessels, of which she burned four and bonded two.

The captures were made between the 7th and 12th inst.

The following are the names of the vessels captured:

Bark *Whistling Wind*, of New-York, loaded with coal for Key West.

Brig *Mary Alvina*, of Boston, loaded with Government stores and bound for New-Orleans. This vessel was burned in north lat. 34°, lon. 75°.

Bark *Tacony*, of Philadelphia. She was captured on the 12th inst., and was bound home, in ballast, from Port Royal. The *Tacony* was turned into a privateer in place of the "Tender," whose name was the *Clarence*, of Baltimore, and was also a prize of the *Florida*.

The schooner *M. A. Shindler*, of Great Egg Harbor, N. J. This vessel was bound from Port Royal to Philadelphia, in ballast. She was burned on the 12th inst.

The schooner *Kate Stewart*, of Philadelphia, which is now here. This vessel was bonded for seven thousand dollars and released.

The crew of the brig *Mary Alvina* reported that another vessel, name unknown, was also bonded and released.

The *Tacony*, *M. A. Shindler* and the *Kate Stewart* were captured in lat. 37° 18′, lon. 75° 4′, only forty-five miles from Cape Charles.

The *Kate Stewart* was released, in consequence of having so many ladies and other passengers on board.

The prisoners of the other vessels were transferred to the *Kate Stewart*, with the exception of the *Whistling Wind*, who were sent to St. Thomas on a Danish vessel, a few days before the *Kate Stewart* was captured.

Statement of Capt. Mundy, of the Bark Tacony.

Capt. WILLIAM G. MUNDY, of the bark *Tacony*, captured by the brig *Clarence* or the privateer *Coquette*, makes the following report:

"On the 12th of June, at 6 o'clock A. M., when about forty miles off Cape Virginia, in lat. 37°, long. 75° 04′, I was spoken by the brig *Clarence*, of Baltimore, who said she was short of water, and wished for a day's allowance. Of course I hauled to on this appeal to humanity, and their boat, with an officer and six men, immediately came aboard. They told me they were fifty-five days from Rio de Janeiro, were bound to Baltimore, and were entirely out of water, and would assist me in passing it to the boat. While taking the after hatch off, I was confronted by the officer of the boat, who presented a pistol at my head, and stated that my vessel was his prize—a prize to the Confederate States, and ordered me to leave for New-York. Immediately after, or while transferring my crew, the schooner *M. A. Shindler* came up, and was hauled to and captured. While transferring the crew of the latter, the schooner *Kate Stewart* came along, but she having several lady passengers on board, and being an old vessel, was ransomed on giving bonds in the sum of $7,000. We were then all transferred on board the *Kate Stewart*. The pirates then transferred their guns, ammunition, supplies, &c., from the brig *Clarence* to the bark *Tacony*, and set fire to the former vessel, as well as to the schooner *M. A. Shindler*. We were then released, the pirate standing off to the southeast. The brig *Mary Alvina*, Capt. CROBICH, was also captured on the 9th inst., in lat. 34° 25′, long. 74 23′. She was bound from Boston to New-Orleans with commissary stores. I ascertained that the night before we were boarded the *Clarence* threw overboard four guns in consequence of seeing a steamer painted lead-color in sight, which she supposed to be a cruiser. She had only one gun, a twelve-pounder, left.

The *Tacony*, which is now being used as a privateer, is of 375 tons burthen. She was painted black, is tautly rigged, has light spars, and one starboard quarter-boat. A schooner and a brig were in sight when we left the pirate. The schooner made away. The *Tacony* was in ballast. She left Port Royal on the 7th instant, having carried coal to that port for the Government. The commander of the pirate is CHAS. W. REED, of Jackson, Miss., who represented himself as the Lieutenant commanding the vessel. He is a light-built man, light complexion, and not disposed to be communicative. We were, however, treated with all the consideration possible under the circumstances."

THE ALABAMA, FLORIDA AND GEORGIA.

Statement of Capt. Phillips, of the Ship Dictator.

The British ship *Bucephalus*, of Liverpool, Capt. BAKE, from Bahia, Brazil, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing home Capt. WEAVER and family, and Mr. R. BINNINGER, late of the bark *Union Jack*; Capt. MELCHER and lady, of the ship *Dorcas Prince*; Capt. PECK, of the ship *Sea Lark*; the former of which vessels was captured and destroyed by the Confederate steamer *Florida*, and the two latter by the *Alabama*. Also, Capt. PHILLIPS, of the ship *Dictator*, captured by the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, (*Japan*.)

The following is Capt. PHILLIPS' statement:

"Sailed from Liverpool April 6, with a full cargo of coals, for Hong Kong. On the 25th, being then in lat. 25° N., lon. 21° 40′ W., was chased, captured and burned by the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, Capt. MAURY. After burning my ship, they steered to the southward, and on the 30th, at daylight, made the island of St. Vincents, Cape de Verds, and steered in for the harbor. When about three miles from the anchorage, saw a man-of-war lying there with the American flag flying at the peak. They then steered out northeast at full speed. When about twenty miles from the island they again steered to the southward, chasing and speaking every vessel they saw, until the night of the 12th May, when they anchored at Bahia. On the 13th myself, officers and ten of my crew were landed. The rest of the men joined the steamer. We were allowed to have all the clothing we brought from the ship. Capt. MAURY gave me back my instruments, for which I thanked him. They all treated us kindly while on board. The *Georgia* is a common iron vessel, brig rigged, with a full poop and a very large smoke stack; is about 220 feet long, and about 29 feet beam. They say she can steam fourteen miles an hour, but I doubt it very much. She carries two rifled guns aft, two 24-pounders amidships, and one 32-pounder forward. Her crew consists of about fifteen officers and seventy men. Most of the crew are quite boys.

GEORGE M. PHILLIPS,

Statement of Capt. Peck, of Ship Sea Lark.

The *Sea Lark* sailed from Boston March 28, bound to San Francisco, and when in lat. 24′ south, lon. 29° west, saw a large vessel on fire; stood west to the burning ship, and when about two miles from her, saw a steamer's light, it being night. I put my ship on the other tack and stood to the eastward for eight hours, and so escaped. On the 3d of May, when in lat. 9° 38′ south, lon. 31° 20′ west, made a sail on the weather bow, steering west; was soon aware that she was a steamer and trying to intercept the ship; kept her off two points, but the wind being light, the steamer was soon up with me, showing the American colors; fired a gun and ordered me to heave to; brought the ship to the wind at once. Was soon boarded by a boat from the steamer, who informed me my ship was a prize to the Confederate ship *Alabama*. After allowing me to take a small portion of my clothing, they sent me on board the steamer, where they put my officers and crew in irons, and I was forbidden to speak to them. They took our chests, trunks, and so much of the cargo as they wanted, and then set the ship on fire. The same day they took the bark *Union Jack* and burned her. Capt. MELCHER, of the ship *Dorcas Prince*, I found on board, his ship having been captured the previous week. We were kept on board until May 12, when we were landed at Bahia, where we were joined by the captain and crew of the ship *Dictator*, burned by the steamer *Georgia*, when we all took passage in the British ship *Bucephalus*, for New-York.

W. F. PECK.

Statement of Capt. Melcher, of the Ship Dorcas Prince.

Sailed from New-York March 13 for Shanghai; had a long passage to the Equator; was becalmed on the Equator twelve days; crossed in about 28° 50′ W.; had the wind prevailing from S. E. to S. S. E., which forced me to the westward. On Sunday, April 26, was chased and captured by the privateer *Alabama*, at 5 P. M., in lat. 7° 35′ south, lon. 31° 35′ west.

I was allowed time to pack my trunk, and was then removed to the *Alabama*. They put out all the ship's boats, and, after removing a quantity of provisions, the ship was set on fire, at 10 P. M., and at 12 was burned to the water's edge. My officers and crew were confined in irons, being released for a short time each day, and no communication allowed between myself and them. During the first week of my stay on board they overhauled and boarded every sail that was seen, and in one day chased and boarded five vessels—all foreign. She always chased under the American colors, and on boarding always gave the name of some United States gunboat in search of the *Alabama*, and asking for information of her whereabouts. When a vessel did not stop they would bring her to with a gun, and apologize to the Captain when the boat boarded her. They obtain papers from all outward bound vessels, and thus are well informed of all that takes place at home. After capturing the bark *Union Jack* and ship *Sea Lark* she continued to cruise to the south, and landed her prisoners, over eighty in number, being the crews and officers of four vessels, at Bahia, on the 12th of May. On the 13th, the Confederate steamer *Georgia* came in, the *Florida* being then in Pernambuco. I was on board the *Alabama* sixteen days, and was treated with consideration and kindness; obtained a passage on board the British ship *Bucephalus* for New-York.

F. B. MELCHER.

Capt. WEAVER, of the bark *Union Jack*, would not give any statement until he communicates with his owners.

The Confederate steamer that left England under the name of the *Japan*, on arriving on the Equator, changed her name to the *Georgia*, and the *Dictator* was the first prize she had made.

About eighty seamen of the above vessels were at Bahia, May 15, awaiting means to reach the United States.

PROMPT MOVEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 14.

Upon receiving intelligence of the piratical transactions on the coast, the Navy Department promptly dispatched vessels in pursuit of the pirate. Four vessels left New-York on Saturday night, three sailed from Hampton Roads, and these were to be followed on Sunday by others.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Recovery of Government Property—A Cavalry Fight East of Mount Sterling, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, June 14.

It is reported that our forces to-day captured the band of guerrillas which committed depredations yesterday near Elizabethtown, and recovered all the stolen Government horses except twelve.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sunday, June 14.

Refugees from Mount Sterling and Winchester, just arrived here, report that three hundred rebels, under PETER EVERITT, this morning attacked a part of the Fourteenth Kentucky cavalry at State Creek, east of Mount Sterling. A severe engagement, lasting three hours, ensued, when our forces commenced retreating slowly, fighting as they withdrew. Reinforcements have been sent them.

The National Major WILLIAMS and Lieut. WILLIAMS were wounded—the former in the thigh.

Last night the Lexington military authorities arrested Capt. LATSHAW, his clerks, and WITMORE, a contractor.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 14.

ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Complete authority has been given to Major STEARNS, of Massachusetts, to organize negro regiments of infantry throughout the United States. He will commence his labors at Philadelphia to-morrow.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE ARMY.

The award of the privilege of selling newspapers in the Army of the Potomac has been made to Mr. ——, of New-York, who pays eighteen hundred dollars a month for the right to sell to newsboys at a fixed advance upon New-York prices. Papers to the soldiers will be five cents a copy, which will give each newsboy a fair profit upon every sheet sold.

DISTRICT LAND-OFFICE IN MISSOURI.

The United States Land-office at Ironton, Mo., having been closed for some months past, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs growing out of the war, and the Register and Receiver having reported that portion of the State as sufficiently pacified to justify the reopening of the office, the Commissioner of the General Land-office has issued instructions to the officers of the District to give general public notice of a resumption of business at the expiration of thirty days.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 14.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

There is no truth in the statement that Admiral FARRAGUT is to be relieved from the command of the Western Gulf Squadron.

CAPTURES BY OUR BLOCKADERS.

The United States steamer *Juniata*, on the 28th ult., captured the steamer *Victoria*, of about one hundred tons, ostensibly bound for Matamoras, but the admissions of persons on board show that she was intended to run the blockade. Her cargo was not at all adapted for the Mexican trade.

Lieut.-Commander MORRIS, of the United States gunboat *Port Royal*, forwards to the Navy Department a report of Acting Master VAN SEICK, who commanded a boat expedition from that vessel on the 23d ult., resulting in the capture of the sloop *Fashion*, having on board fifty bales Sea Island cotton. This vessel was forty-five miles above the town of Apalachicola, waiting an opportunity to run the blockade, but the expedition for her capture proved entirely successful. The *Fashion*, at the time, was lying in the vicinity of a rebel encampment, but was captured without any resistance.

Great Union Demonstration at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, Sunday, June 14.

Gens. BUTLER, HAMILTON and FREMONT, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, JAMES T. BRADY, Gens. GILMAN and MARSTON, and Hon. HENRY WILSON, have positively engaged to be present at the great Union demonstration in this city on the 17th of June. It will be the largest gathering ever held in the State.

FROM JAMAICA.—We are indebted to the purser of the *Plantagenet* for Jamaica papers to June 5. They contain no news.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Bombardment of Vicksburgh Kept Up from Front and Rear.

The Rebels Known to be in a Terrible Condition.

A Small Body of Our Troops Attacked at Satartia.

Expected Demonstration by Joe Johnston at Haines' Bluff.

Gen. Grant Reinforced by 60,000 Men.

JOHNSON'S LANDING, Monday, June 8, VIA CAIRO, Saturday, June 13.

The lines of the army are in the same position. Cannonading from the front and rear at intervals, has been going on during the day.

The rebels are known to be in a terrible condition within Vicksburgh.

The weather is hot. The health and spirits of the troops are good.

A small body of our trooks at Satartia, on the Yazoo, on the 5th, were met and attacked by a portion of JOHNSTON's force, when we retired without loss to Haines' Bluff. It was acticipated that the rebels may attack that position. Ample preparations have been made to repel them.

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURGH.

From the Louisville Journal.

Capt. L. B. DUNHAM, of this city, has just returned from Vicksburgh, and on Friday last visited Gen. GRANT, at his headquarters in the rear of that place. A general feeling of confidence existed, that our troops would be enabled to hold their position and eventually compel the capitulation of the rebel stronghold. It could be stormed at any time in two hours, but the sacrifice of life which that course would require renders it prudent and humane to continue the siege and force a surrender. The works in the centre, under Gens. LOGAN and QUIMBY, are only one hundred and ten to twenty yards from the Confederate batteries, so close that the combatants can converse with each other and throw out words of defiance. A very heavy battery of sixty-four pounders was in course of construction under Col. NORTON, which, when completed, it is expected will be able to batter down the opposing works in a very few hours. Gen. SHERMAN is on the right, and his approaches to the beleaguered city have been advanced as close as those of LOGAN, and he is erecting additional thirty-two pound batteries. Gen. MCCLERNAND commands the left, with his corps between Warrenton and Vicksburgh; he also is steadily making his approaches. PEMBERTON's force, it is thought, does not exceed 18,000, though various estimates place it from 18,000 to 30,000. *The reinforcements sent to Gen. Grant amount to about 60,000 men of all arms*, and upon their arrival many of them have been sent to guard all the approaches of the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON, so that it has become a matter of impossibility for PEMBERTON to receive aid in men, provisions, or munitions. All the information which Capt. DUNHAM, who is a close and calm observer, has imparted to us, confirms the opinion which we expressed on Tuesday last, that the fall of Vicksburgh is inevitable, and that its fate is delayed only to save the terrible effusion of blood. Its surrender must be unconditional, or there will be no quarter shown to the insolent garrison which has so long blocked the Mississippi as the robber barons of old were wont to do the river Rhine.

THE BATTLE AT MILLIKEN'S BEND.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Friday, June 12, 1863.

On Saturday last our force at Milliken's Bend consisted of about 717 troops and 800 negro volunteers—some 1,500 or 1,600 in all. On Saturday evening the alarm was brought the commander of the post that a large force of rebels—some 3,000 in all—were outside the works at no great distance, marching upon the fortifications. The commander immediately sent out his cavalry, and held the colored troops for reserves, in case the cavalry had to fall back. It turned out well that this precaution was taken, for, after engaging the enemy and finding they were about to be overpowered, the cavalry did fall back and joined the colored infantry. A battle then took place, which was waged on both sides with terrific fury. The rebels pressed forward on the white and black troops opposed to them with all their strength. Our troops had no artillery, and the rebels had. Yet, after a struggle of some hours, the enemy were driven off, leaving a great number on the field slain and wounded. Their retreat was not followed up, our men being so much exhausted. Our forces fell back to their works, and preparations were made for defence. In the evening the steamer *St. Cloud* came up from below, and learning the bad state of affairs returned for reinforcements of artillery and a gunboat. Both were started up, and the gunboat *Choctaw* arrived upon the spot early on Sunday morning, to find that the rebels had returned. During the night they had busied themselves in gathering a large number of mules together, and when day broke started them forward, using them as a means of protection, while they followed close behind. They were promptly met by our troops this time behind their breastworks. Gradually the rebels moved their line, sacrificing their mules to the rifle shots, and opened upon the works with rifles, shot-guns and artillery, but they made little by their strategy. They had got fairly engaged when the gunboat *Choctaw* came in for her share in the fight, using with effect her heavy guns, charged with shell. An unfortunath shot from the *Choctaw*, it is said, killed several members of the negro regiment. It was owing to the fact that she was not able to raise her guns sufficiently to fire above them. This was remedied. The fight continued, and when the *Choctaw* succeeded in getting range, she sent such a storm of shot and shell into the rebel ranks that, after being once or twice rallied, they broke in disorder and fled, taking off their dead and wounded. It was impossible for my informant to learn the extent of our loss, but it must have been heavy. One hundred colored men fell. The enemy's loss was also considerable, and up to the latest dates on Monday, when the steamer *Niagara* left for Memphis, they had not returned to renew the attack. Should they do so, sufficient reinforcements in artillery have been forwarded to give them sudden and effectual quietness.

An Extensive Fire in Twenty-fourth-Street.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE EXCHANGE STABLES—TWENTY-NINE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning Officer HAMMOND, of the Eighteenth Precinct, discovered flames issuing from the windows of the Exchange Stables, situated at No. 82 East Twenty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues. That officer promptly gave the alarm, but owing to the cumbustible nature of he contents of the building the fire spread through the establishment with great rapidity, so that by the time the firemen arrived on the ground it was nearly destroyed. There were about two hundred horses in the stables; twenty-nine of which were burned to death. Through the efforts of the Police, firemen and citizens, the animals were mostly released from their confinement, and thereby a great destruction of property was prevented. Ten of the released horses were afterwards taken up as strays by the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The loss upon building and stock will amount to over $6,000; no insurance. The stables were occupied by Messrs. POST & NICHOLS. From all the evidence which can be gleaned at present, the fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Fire-Marshal BAKER will investigate its origin to-day. A reserve force from the Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth Precincts were promptly on the ground and rendered valuable assistance in saving property.

A Peace Meeting in Brooklyn.

A few of the followers of FERNANDO and BEN WOOD are trying hard to get up a "peace meeting" in Brooklyn, after the manner of the one held in New-York, but the organ of the Democracy—the *Eagle*—throws cold water on the enterprise, and thinks, in view of the prospective rebel raid into the Northern States, they had better postpone it for the present. The *Eagle* thinks that, in case the rebels should march through Pennsylvania to Buffalo, as they propose, it would not look well, while they are waging war in one end of the State, for the Democrats at the other end to hold a peace meeting at Fort Green.

BRITISH AMBITION---NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

The Sepoys of China—An American Deified by the Chinese—An American Supplanted by the English—An English General Killed by the Rebels—Two French Generals Killed by the Rebels—Fresh Rebellion Near the Capital—The Chinese Navy in English Hands—The Mask Dropped—Plain Avowals.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, March 4, 1863.

England knows how to bide her time, and wait till the "pear is ripe."

Twenty-three years ago, when she extorted a treaty at the gates of Nankin, the fruit was coveted, and its enjoyment anticipated, by her far-seeing diplomatists; but it was not ripe. It might have been torn from its stem by the application of a little additional force; but her own people were not prepared for so bold a measure. Three years ago, when she dictated a peace at the gates of Pekin, it seemed probable one condition would be the perpetual exile of the fugitive Emperor. But the fruit, though tempting, was not yet altogether mature. Besides there were other hands to interfere with the plucking. France had found a pretext for aiding her ally. But the motive was transparent—to impose a check on British aggrandizement. England wisely refrained from plucking the fruit; but she girdled the tree to accelerate its ripening, and stood in an expectant posture, waiting for its fall. To take China by force was not her policy—she wanted to be forced to take China by the urgency of the Chinese themselves—a mode of procedure more in consonance with improved ideas of political morality!

She has gained her wish, at least in part. She has succeeded in inducing the Chinese authorities to place their army and navy, or those portions of both services which alone deserve the name, under her command.

This will be a stiking statement to those who recollect how recently British prisoners were languishing in the dungeons of the northern Capital, and British soldiers rioting in the pleasure grounds of the "Son of Heaven." The ancient Britons resisted to the death the Roman invasion, and then, when the conquerors were abandoning the island, implored them not to forsake them. But in the mean time four centuries had enured them to the yoke, and the ferocious Picts were hovering on their frontier.

With the Chinese, the transition from fierce, even desperate resistance, to unquestioning confidence has been sudden—so sudden that it has the air of magic. It resembles one of RARY'S feats, in which the fiery Arab, after driving his heels at the brains of the operator, suddenly turns and lays his head in his lap. Before the troops who have battered down their walls are withdrawn from the coast the humbled mandarins beg their protection!

What strange fascination has induced China, after striving in vain to repel her mighty foe, thus to cast herself into his coils? Two facts explain the phenomenon: First, the British, after actually possessing the gates of Pekin, surrendered the keys, and beguiled the Chinese into the belief that those enterprising islanders seek commerce, *not territory*. Secondly, the growing rebellion had brought the Government to an extremity like that of the hunted stag, when he leaps into the sea, or frightened wild beasts, when they fly from the earthquake. A subject so intricate, naturally leads me through a circuitous explanation; but I promise you the demonstration shall be complete. As a preliminary, I must introduce your readers to an acquaintance with the Sepoys of China. This is a corps of disciplined Chinese, under the command of foreign officers. Its name contains its history. Four or five years ago, Col. WARD, one of WALKER'S fillibusters, after being foiled in Nicaragua, came to China, to seek "the bubble reputation." He found it, and death, too, "in the cannon's mouth." Ready to pay the highest price for courage and skill, the mandarins employed him against the rebels, and gave him a horde of raw militia. These he drilled incessantly, and has the honor of having been the first to prove that they are capable of discipline. With this little body he encountered vast multitudes of the enemy, and always found them penetrate the incoherent mass, as a bomb-shell tears its way through a wooden stockade. Sometimes, indeed, he was compelled to retire from the walls of rebel cities, with wounds which the English papers lamented were not mortal. But his success was so uniform, that the mandarins gave his regiment the title of *Chang-sheng*, the "*ever victorious.*" The Emperor raised him to the rank of General, and English Generals and Admirals, after having treated him with contempt, were compelled to admit the soldier of fortune into their military councils on terms of equality. Fortune, however, who had given her lowly favorite both wealth and honor, neglected to guard his life. A few months ago, when leading an assault, he was struck by a rifle ball, and soon after expired, to the great grief of his followers, and in fact of the whole Empire. Few foreigners have gained the confidence of the mandarins to the same extent; and it is doubtful whether any one has ever exerted such a decided influence over the destinies of the country.

The British Minister at Pekin spoke of him as having shown the Chinese the only way for suppressing the rebellion by the use of their own forces. His name was mentioned with honor by Lord PALMERSTON, in the British Parliament; and since his death the Emperor of China has ordered that temples be erected to his memory at *Ningpo* and *Sung-kiang—i. e.*, that the American fillibuster be worshipped as one of the tutelar deities of the Celestial Empire.

WARD was succeeded in command by Col. BURGEVINE, a friend and faithful follower, and withal, a brave, intrepid officer. But BURGEVINE has not been able to retain the position. The force had become so formidable as to render the control of it essential to the success of British policy. If it should prove a sufficient support to the throne, the dynasty would no longer need to be sustained by British bayonets; and if it should be trained by other than British hands, it might present a barrier to British power. The American was removed and a British officer appointed in his place.

The manœuvering by which this was effected was so crooked that I shall not attempt to trace its course, but merely indicate some of its steps.

A grand expedition was being organized for the recapture of Nankin. Steamers were chartered to convey the troops, and the munitions of war were all in readiness. But just as the bolt was about to be launched, somebody managed to cut the "sinews" of the arm that grasped it. The Chinese were induced to withhold the pay of BURGEVINE'S troops, while the money destined for that express purpose, lay heaped in the Government bank.

The troops became mutinous, and threatened to hand over the city, and the heads of their officers to the rebels. The case was desperate, and BURGEVINE going in person demanded the money. It was not refused, and force was not required. But an altercation arising between him and the banker—a high mandarin—unluckily for himself, he struck the latter a blow with his fist. This gave color to the charge of robbery, which was immediately preferred against him, with the aggravation of "striking a mandarin." He saved the garrison, but lost his office, being dismissed the service without the form of a trial.

The Chinese allege that the money was withheld for the purpose of stimulating the corps to commence their march, the *argumentum ad stomachum* being a great favorite of theirs. It is not certain that the idea of applying that species of coercion was not hatched in a European brain. But it is certain that the march was delayed because Gen. STAVELY denounced the enterprise as premature, (Capt. OSBORNE not having arrived from England,) and utterly refused to give it his support or countenance. There are three other circumstances which raise this conjecture above suspicion: first, he succeeded in obtaining from the Chinese the power to fill the vacancy; secondly, he filled it by appointing Capt. HOLLAND, R. M. L. I., for whom, as if in view of such a contingency, he had long before obtained a place on WARD'S Staff; lastly, when HOLLAND failed he was replaced by Capt. GORDON, a brother-in-law of Gen. STAVELY, whom the latter seems simultaneously to have recommended for promotion to London and Pekin. But I must tell you of a reverse to the "ever victorious."

The new chief, now styled Gen. HOLLAND, to prove his prowess, assailed a rebel stronghold, called Tai-tsang, some forty miles in the interior. Report says that having ordered the assault, he viewed the scene with a spyglass from a safe distance. His force was a very considerable one, consisting of 2,500 disciplined natives and 10,000 wild Chinamen. They were not only driven back, but routed, with the loss of more than 500 Chinese and nearly half their European officers—twenty out of forty-six being killed or wounded. This is by far the most serious repulse foreigners have ever sustained at the hands of the Taipings.

A little earlier than this event, a similar but less important body of troops, known as the Franco-Chinese force, was repulsed before the walls of Shanhing; their leader, LE BRETHON, having been killed by the bursting of his own cannon. News now reaches us that the same force has again been driven back, with heavy loss. By a singular coincidence, their leader has again fallen. Gen. TARDIFF was shot in the head, and still more remarkable, death came, as in the former case, from the weapon of one of his own troops. A more important coincidence, is the fact that a British Captain was on the ground, and took command of the force.

To aggravate these untoward events, the last arrival from the north brings intelligence of an alarming movement in the vicinity of the Capital. A strong body of insurgents—different from the Taipings—was menacing Tien-tsing, an important seaport, distant from Pekin only seventy miles. The British troops at the mouth of the Peiho, who, in consequence of the late disaster, were on the eve of embarking for Shanghai, will now, in consequence of this outbreak, be detained for the protection of Tien-tsing. The great antipodal rebellion is not quite so near extinction as it is represented to be. In another letter I may give you a map of its present attitude. Beyond all question it would still overrun the Empire but for foreign interference. Its future destinies no man can predict; but it is pretty certain that the Tien-wang will soon be ejected from Nankin, after an occupation of more than ten years. This exploit is expected to be performed by the Anglo-Chinese squadron, now on its way from England. Was it not for the sake of reserving that grand achievement for British hands, that Gen. STAVELY, as above related, discouraged the expedition under an American leader?

The history of this squadron is known to your readers, and I shall not repeat it. They may not have observed, however, how philanthropically its projector, Mr. LAY, and its leader, Capt. OSBORNE, are proposing to carry on the war.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, (a fit place for discussing the colonization of an island,) Mr. LAY said that his "remedy for the ills arising from hunger and destitution, the result of a congestion of population, was not the old Chinese remedy—slaughter; but the transportation of Taiping captives to the islands in the Eastern Archipelago, where there is waste land, and food and labor, and a congenial climate." Captain OSBORNE assured his audience that he "goes to China to spread peace, not to shed blood; that he will be heard of for deeds of mercy, not for deeds of cruelty; that his object is to teach the Chinese rather the duty of sparing than the art of killing; and that he hopes yet to report that Nankin has been taken without the loss of one Taiping life, after the assault was over.' *Credat Judæus!*

"What then?" you will ask. When the rebels are extirpated, will they leave the empire in quiet possession? Aye; but they will take good care to spare enough rebels to give employment to the land and naval forces, which they furnish him for the sum of £2,000,000 per annum. Beyond this I shall not venture to speculate, but draw on the glowing language of a better authority. Hear the anticipations of the *North China Herald*, the local "organ" of the British officers: "Such," says the editor, in an elaborate review, "being the beneficial effects of England's policy in treating the Taiping rebellion within the environs of Shanghai, it naturally follows that it must grow and expand to the furthest limit of this rich province. The seed once sown, it is not in the nature of things that it should be confined to this circumscribed area of a thirty miles' radius. As well might you enchain the fibres of a vigorous oak with packthread as bind the expansion of British civilization in this province with red tape. It is destined before long to burst through these bonds—everywhere protecting the industrious workers from the depredations of the non-workers, be they *Imperialist* or Taiping. Happy would be this fertile province if England's enlightened policy and liberal rule were extended to every district. Then would its cities flourish as they never did before. Commerce would circulate like the pabulum of renewed life through its remotest channels, and peace would reign supreme. If we are not mistaken, things are tending toward such a desired consummation—when the *keys of every stronghold in this province will hang from the girdle of Britannia*, who will then become the great arbitress of home as well as foreign affairs in this rich province of China."

The fact may have a place here, that Lord ELGIN has just concluded a treaty with Burmah, securing the residence of a Commissioner, whose business it is to make arrangements for the opening of an *overland route, connecting India with China*.

From these desultory statements enough may be inferred to justify me in subscribing the old formula, Q. E. D.

P. S.—I ought in candor to admit that I do not greatly deprecate the movement whose direction I have endeavored to indicate; for, while Britain's trade is demoralizing, her Government is civilizing, and the blessings of the one might remedy the curses of the other.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAVALRY: ITS HISTORY, MANAGEMENT AND USES IN WAR. By J. ROEMER, LL. D., late an Officer of Cavalry in the service of the King of the Netherlands. With Illustrations. 8vo. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

This beautiful volume is a noble specimen of a class of books called into being by the exigencies of the times. The poverty of English literature in all that relates to military science has been long known and acknowledged, obliging students to have reference to Continental authorities. Fortunately, we have now in our armies men who wield the sword and pen with equal skill, and one result of the present contest will be the transference to our own language of the best materials for the complete study of the theory and practice of war, enriched and improved by invaluable daily teachings of experience, under conditions peculiar to this country, and unprovided for in foreign manuals. If it only follows, from this, that the existence of the science of war is thoroughly recognized in the public mind, much good will be done. That this has been built up, like the other sciences, by the accumulated observations and reasonings of some of the acutest minds of our race, is certain; and it is equally sure, that it is based upon fundamental principles that cannot be violated with impunity, in spite of the comet-like course of a few heaven-born Generals, who have in reality seized instinctively the spirit of these laws, while to duller intellects they seemed to disregard them. All that past history tells us respecting that important arm of the service, cavalry, will be found admirably condensed and arranged in Dr. ROEMER'S book. The author, who had served in Europe with distinction as a cavalry officer, arrived in this country at a time when "peace brooded over the hushed domain," and was, consequently, led to accept a Professorship in the New-York Free Academy. In the changed aspect of things, his former experience became available, and the present work grew out of lectures prepared for a number of gentleman who, at the outbreak of the war, formed themselves into a company for the cavalry service. Dr. ROEMER first discusses in detail the peculiar advantages of cavalry arising from its mobility, the class of operations it is especially fitted for and the place it should hold in the organization of an army. Chapters are devoted to "The Charge," that decisive movement where cavalry assumes its paramount importance; "Field Service," "Rifled Firearms," and their effect on modern warfare. A historical sketch of the employment of cavalry with their arms and equipments in classical, mediæval and modern times is given, and a concluding chapter embraces the equine or veterinarian branch of the subject, the teaching, saddling, shoeing and management of troop-horses on the most improved plans. This brief account will show the value of the book. That its study will be useful here admits of no doubt. Travelers have remarked the unequestrian habits of Americans, and among us the old English verb "to ride" has almost lost its primary sense, which always implied horseback exercise. The war certainly commenced with a disparaging estimate of cavalry at the North; this was tacitly admitted, if not expressed at headquarters. The brilliant exploits of the rebel horsemen, and the amount of injury they were able to inflict by rapid raids, first removed this feeling, and now that proper attention is paid to it, this arm of our service has been quick and effective in retaliation, showing a reckless and daring gallantry unsurpassed in any age. But even yet, in our large pitched battles, cavalry has not been employed on a proper scale, discharging the duties which it alone is fitted for. The consequence is, that they have been a series of indecisive slaughters, unproductive of any definite result. Military history is full of examples how the crowning moment of victory has been assured by a charge of cavalry, launched like a thunderbolt against wavering masses of infantry, cutting up and dispersing them beyond hope of rallying. In the words of Dr. ROEMER: "No victory is brilliant that is not followed up by cavalry, and no battle really destructive that is not determined by them." The formation of the country in which much of our armies' operations have lain is alleged as a reason for this neglect, but is only partially available, and the soundest authorities, as condensed by our author, agree that "artillery, cavalry, infantry, are all indispensable to each other. Without doubt, improved firearms have made the latter more formidable, but hence to infer that they have rendered cavalry useless would betray an ignorance found only in those who have read of battles, but have never witnessed them. No! the days of cavalry have not yet gone by. This arm is now as essential as ever. Its duties may have become more difficult, requiring more bravery and greater skill and determination; but for this very reason we should not chill its ardor by ill-founded and disparaging remarks, especially at a crisis when we must have recourse to its services, and when our success, nay, our very fate, may depend on its dauntless heroism and noble self-sacrifice."

SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR. The First Year of the War. By EDWARD A. POLLARD, Author of "Black Diamonds," &c. Corrected and improved edition. Richmond: WEST & JOHNSTON. 1 vol. 8vo. Reprinted. C. B. RICHARDSON, New-York.

It is not surprising that many causes, principal among which is the desire "to see ourselves as others see us," have excited a considerable demand for the work now presented to us in very handsome library style by Mr. RICHARDSON. Nor is it creditable to the North that the first consecutive readable account of the important events now in progress should be produced in a region so backward in general culture, and so deficient in all the aids and appliances of study, as the South must be at the present time. We have indeed much scissors and pastework to show, and some respectable literary names are attached to compilations that are got up as vehicles for graphic illustration, and appeal rather to the eye of the masses than to the minds of the intelligent, and that is all. Of course the time is not yet arrived for a satisfactory account of the war, or even of the events that induced it, but in the meantime—while probably many among us are hewing out the foundation of the historical works that will live to future ages—people will take what they can get, and this violently-partisan anti-national book sells by the thousand. Some effects of an undesirable kind must follow, and not to speak of our own country, it is to be regretted for the sake of public opinion abroad that no one well qualified at the North has addressed himself to the task just performed by Mr. POLLARD. Any attempt to criticise a work where each statement, and almost every line would provoke controversy, will not be expected. The author, who is a Marylander, from Baltimore, and editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, informs us that it was written "without anything like literary ambition," and in the space of three months amidst the distractions of daily professional duties, and that all it claims to be is "a compact, faithful and independent popular narrative of the events of the first year of the existing war." Leaving out the second epithet, we think the writer has succeeded in his aim. Much of the composition is spirited; the narratives of military events, in particular, are well written, and appear to display a competent knowledge of the subject. Independent it certainly is, if violent censure of Mr. DAVIS' autocratical rule may be accepted as a proof. But, as a literary work, it is too often degraded by coarse intemperance of language, to say nothing of a mental obliquity of vision that distorts the view taken of everything at the North. The regular narrative ceases with the fall of New-Orleans, May 1, 1862, but a sketch is given of succeeding events on the Virginia Peninsula, to be amplified in a second volume. The book is enlivened with personal sketches of many of the leaders on both sides. We give that of Gen. ROSECRANS' as a sample:

"Gen. ROSECRANS is of German descent, a native of Ohio, and a graduate of West Point. He had devoted much study to chemistry and geology, and resided some time in Charleston, Kanawha, prosecuting some researches into the mineral riches of that region. He was also employed for a time by some of the coal companies or coal oil manufacturers there. His last enterprise previous to the war was the establishment of an oil manufactory at Cincinnati. In this he failed pecuniarily. The war was a timely event to him, and his military education gave him a claim to consideration. In the South he was esteemed as one of the best Generals the North had in the field; he was declared by military critics, who could not be suspected of partiality, to have clearly outgeneraled LEE in Western Virginia, who made it the entire object of his campaign to surround the 'Dutch' General; and his popular manners and amiable deportment toward our prisoners, on more than one occasion, procured him the respect of his enemy."

Hints on Our System of Skirmish Drill, Etc

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may not be amiss to throw out a few hints on our system of skirmish drill, in the hope that they may catch the eye of our general officers.

Our system is not a good one for three reasons:

1. Acting in one rank, the men cannot cover each other in their fire.

2. A line of men in one rank, with five paces intervals, gives too weak a fire; and, if some men are disabled, gaps are left in the line, there being no rear rank men to fill the places. If the line should close, it would contract too much, and be lapped over by the enemy.

3. A strong force can not be thrown out in a line of skirmishers in one rank, unless at too small intervals.

In view of this generally, I think if one rank is still to be used, the intervals should be three paces habitually, and five paces if a line is only meant to feel a point.

In the next place, I think the groups of four men are only of use to meet a sudden dash of cavalry, if there be no time to do *anything else*, or to meet a few stray cavalry men, in the ratio of *one or two men* to each group. In all other cases, the solid circle should be made use of—by company, if there be time, or by platoons, if not.

On the other hand, I have no doubt the system of acting in two ranks is the better one, for the reason that it meets all the objections to the system of one rank.

I wish also to point out that a very material part of the drill is neglected in our army, and that is the redressing of lines. In a long period of active service I have not seen this part of the drill practiced; and, in most cases, the reason is simply that our officers do not know how to do it. Then, if a line is to relieve another in the face of the enemy, the officers are at a loss how to do it. I hope our Generals will see the necessity of issuing an order that officers will inform themselves on this point, and then instruct their men.

A third matter I wish to point out is that no battalion should go into action with less than two field-officers, or a second acting field-officer; and no company with less than two officers, or a second acting officer; also, that the company should have *three* sergeants, at least, or one or two acting sergeants, to make up that number. The reason is that two are needed for guides, and the third to assist the second officer in closing the files in action. Two men are the very least for this duty. If a company be strong, a fourth sergeant, or a third officer, becomes necessary. This simple matter is not at all times observed, and so it is well to speak of it. It is not too much to say that, in some cases, defeat may be ascribed to the *want of this necessary direction in companies*. It is necessary to *bind* the men together, and make them act in a body.

In our army there is a great mass of fine young men, who could do anything if well led, and under the *bonds of discipline*. The latter is, if not the great want in our army, at least one of the main wants, and, until it can be supplied, great successes will be seldom gained by us. I speak from experience.

AN EX-OFFICER
of the Army of the Potomac.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Tuesday, June 16. *Part II.*—Nos. 3152, 3170, 3178, 2102, 3196, 3200, 3202, 3206, 3210, 3212, 3216, 3220, 3222, 3228, 3232, 3234, 3236, 3240, 3242, 3244. *Part III.*—Nos. 590, 1142, 2328, 1468, 2203, 1435, 1103, 2659, 1640, 1717, 2367, 2848, 1788, 805, 2468, 1184, 1434, 923, 1834, 1452.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrer Calendar—Nos. 7 and 22. Issues of Law and Fact—Nos. 168, 272, 232, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 339, 227, 249, 251, 48.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 806, 2653, 2487, 1859, 1899, 1413, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723. *Part II.*—Nos. not posted.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 13, 1863.

$10,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	108⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	99
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. Notes Oct & Apr.	106½
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	98⅞
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	112
5,000	Mo. State 6s	69
30,000	do	69⅛
3,000	Har. R. 1st M.	112
10,000	Mich. S. S. F.	109½
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	102
1,000	T.H. & A. 2m. Prf.	92
4,000	Chic. & N. W. I. B.	96
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	58½
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M. b10	87½
2,000	D. L. & W. 2 M. B.	113
5,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F.	110
500	P., F. W. & C. 2d	104
1,500	P., F. W. & C. 3d	84
5,000	do	84½
20	Merchants' Bank	108
5	Bank of St. of N. Y.	102½
11	Continental Bank	98
100	Am. Coal Co	67
5,000	Amer. Gold	142½
35,000	do	142⅝
40,000	do	142¾
100	Canton Co.	29¾
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	40½
450	N. Y. Cen. R.	119
50	do b10	119
350	do s30	118¾
150	do	118¾
475	Erie Railway	94
250	do b30	94
100	do	93⅞
800	do	93¾
700	do b10	93¾
100	do s30	93⅝
450	do	93⅛
800	do s10	93½
100	do s30	93½
1200	do	93½
200	do b30	93¾
100	Erie R. Pref. b15	103
100	do	102½
100	do s10	112½
50	do	102½
200	Hudson R. R.	124¾
200	do	124⅜
100	do s10	124
200	Harlem R. Prf.	95
100	Reading R. b60	107
100	do	106
500	do	105
100	do	104¾
100	do b30	105⅛
200	Chic. & Alton Pref.	90
32	Tol. & Wab. R.	72
25	Alton & T. H.	44
100	Alt. & T. H. P.	71
100	Chi & N. W. R.	30½
100	do b30.	31
300	do	31
500	Har. Railroad	89
300	do	88¾
200	do s30	88¾
2200	do	88⅜
300	do s10	88½
200	do s15	88⅜
400	do	88¾
200	do s30.	88¾
100	do s30	88⅝
300	do s30	88¼
200	do	88⅝
900	do b10	88¾
200	do b15.	88½
200	Mich. Cen. R. s10.	115
100	do s10	115½
900	do	115⅝
100	do s10.	115¾
100	do s10.	115⅝
500	do s30.	115½
100	do c.	115⅝
200	do	115⅜
900	M. S. & N. I. R.	71½
250	do b60	72
100	do s30	71½
800	do s30	71¼
500	do s60	71
300	do b30	71½
250	do b30	71⅝
1300	do	71¼
100	do b15	71½
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s30	113
50	do	113½
300	do	114
100	Ill. Cen. Full Skb. 30.	96
250	P., F. W. & C.	71½
100	do b10	72
200	do	72
100	do s10.	72
100	Ill. Cen. C. R. S'p. b60.	103
500	do b30.	102½
100	do b60.	102½
50	do	102
200	do	101¾
100	do s10.	101½
100	do	101½
1000	Ill. Cen. C. B. Sc.	80
2200	Clev. & P. R.	86
500	do b10	86½
400	do s30	86
20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	161
600	Gal. & Chi. R.	99
100	do s30.	99
200	do s10	99
10	do	99½
100	do	99½
100	Clev. & Tol. R. c	113
100	do b30.	111
200	do s5.	111
400	Chic. & R. I. R.	96½
200	do	96¾
100	do s30.	96½
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	71½
100	do	71¼

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	Amer. Gold	143
5,000	do s3	142¾
10,000	do	142⅞
10,000	do c	142⅞
5,000	do b3	143
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	70
100	Cumberland Coal	25½
50	do s3	25½
100	N. Y. Cen.	118¾
50	do	118⅞
50	do	119
50	do c.	118⅞
100	do sw.	118⅞
100	do b3.	119
200	Erie Railway c	93½
400	do	93⅝
300	do s3	93⅝
500	do b3	93¾
200	do s10	93⅝
1500	do	93½
550	do c	93⅛
200	do s3	93⅜
800	do b10	94
300	do b3	93⅞
200	do b4	94
200	do	93⅞
50	Quicksilver M. Co. c	42½
50	do	42½
50	do s3	42½
100	Erie R. Pref.	103½
100	do b30	103¾
600	Harlem R	89⅜
500	do	89⅜
100	do c	89⅝
200	do c	89⅝
400	do	89⅝
100	do c	89⅝
100	do b3	89⅞
200	do	89⅞
200	Reading Railroad	105½
200	do	105⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R. b3.	71⅜
100	do	71¾
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	86½
200	do b10	86¾
50	Chic. & Alton	[illegible]
250	Chic. & N. W. R.	31
50	do	31½
100	Gal. & Chic. R	99¾
50	Chi. & R. I. R	97
100	do b5	97¼
50	Pacific Mail	182½

MONDAY, June 15—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was unusually light in the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, both general and Dry Goods, and also in the Export movement of Gold and Silver. The latter is about a quarter of a million as against two millions the same week last June. On the other hand, the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, including 3,062 bales of Cotton, were very heavy in value, nearly reaching five millions. The speculation in Gold Coin, owing to the advance of export demand, and the advanced rate for Money loaned to the Brokers at call, was dull throughout the week, and the price declining until Saturday, when there was an advance of 1@1½ ℘ cent. on rumors of the advance of LEE'S Army across the Rappahannock, and of reverses in the Southwest. For the latter there was, of course, no authority, as the direct intelligence to the Government was of later dates than the vague rebel reports. Exchange on London closed 155½@156, as against 158 ℘ cent. on Saturday week.

The absorption of United States Currency by conversion into the 5-20 years 6 ℘ cent Loan—a privilege to the public at par, which is to cease by limitation of the Act of Congress in two weeks, that is, on the 30th June—was again felt on the Money and Stock Markets, and the rate of loans to Brokers on Railway Shares, Gold Coin, &c., was generally 7 ℘ cent. throughout the week. At this figure there was a good supply of Money on Saturday, and appearances were in favor of a fair degree of ease this week; unless the receipts into the Treasury for the New Loan should advance the balance in the New-York office to $25,000,000 or $28,000,000 again. We understand that the continuance of a 7 ℘ cent. demand for Money on the Street has induced some modifications of the withdrawal of 5 ℘ cent. deposits from the Treasury. And in such instances, where the Money is to return to the Treasury in payments for the New Loan, the Assistant Treasurer has intimated his willingness to waive the 10 days' notice. The receipts of the week for this Loan amount to $9,319,396. The general balance in the New-York office now stands $20,862,520 against $21,899,383 at the close of the previous week.

The progress of conversion into the New Loan for the fortnight, which remains to this privilege at par, will of course somewhat depend upon the opinions or intimations which may prevail as to the plan and course of negotiation of the Secretary after the 1st July. The safest action on the part of the public would be to have as much of the present Loan at par before that date, as they have the means or facilities for taking care of. It is not unlikely that the Secretary will aim to introduce his Three-year Treasury paper, bearing an interest of *five per cent.* in currency, and employ this in his disbursements, at least until the National Banking system is fairly launched and a demand thus created for a further issue of Funded Stock, on terms not costing the Government over 5 ℘ cent. ℘ annum in Gold. As the long 6 ℘ cents. of 1881 are now up to 108¾, with the prospect of their going higher—should Treasury paper bearing only 5 ℘ cent. in Currency be the medium of disbursement after the 30th inst.—the 5-20 years 6 ℘ cent. Stock, now within the reach of all holders of United States Currency at par, is probably the most desirable investment which will be offered for a year or more to come.

The Stock Exchange ruled generally lower through the past week, and was especially depressed on Wednesday and Thursday, when there was some difficulty among the Brokers in borrowing Money on miscellaneous collateral at the advanced rate. The feeling improved at the close of the week, leaving prices, however, 2 ℘ cent. lower on New-York Central and Erie, and quite irregular on Harlems and the Western descriptions. The following was the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	144½@140@143½
U. S 6 ℘ cents, 1881	108½@108¾
New-York Central	121¾@117¾@119¾
New-York and Erie	96⅝@91@94
Erie Preferred Shares	105@102½
Rock Island	100@96¾
Michigan Guaranteed	115@114
Michigan Southern	77@69@72
Michigan Central	116@113@116¾
Toledo	110½@113
Illinois Central	109¾@98@102
Pacific Mail	184@180@182
Hudson River	132@124¾
Harlem Preferred	108@95
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90½@82@86½
Harlem Common	103@84@89½
Fort Wayne and Chicago	72¾@68½@72
Chicago and North Western	31@29@31
Mississippi and Missouri	27@26

The price of Gold Coin advanced 1@1½ ℘ cent. Saturday. The sales at the Stock Exchange Board were at 142⅝@½, but subsequently, on the Street, transactions were made as high as 143@143¼ ℘ cent., closing 143⅛ ℘ cent. Exchange on London after the steamers sailed at noon did not respond to the advance in Gold. The quotation is 155½@156 ℘ cent. The whole export demand for Gold and Silver for the week amounts to only $255,000. The recovery in the price is due, in part, to the more comfortable money market for the Brokers. The Street was also favored with an unusual variety of damaging army rumors, none of which were verified by the afternoon dispatches to the Press.

The Stock Exchange was generally firmer through the day than on Thursday or Friday, and few or no complaints were heard from the Brokers in regard to making up their Bank accounts at 7 ℘ cent. New-York Central and Erie were especially firm among the Railways. There was only one session of the Stock Board. The following prices were made on the Street later in the day, as compared with Friday P. M.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	141½	143	Harlem Pref.	98½	95
U. S. 6s, 1881	108½	108¾	Mich. Central	114½	116¾
N. Y. Central	118¾	119¾	Mich. Southern	71½	72
Erie	93⅞	94	Mich. Guarant'd	113	114
Erie Preferred	103½	102½	Illinois Central	101½	102
Hudson	124½	124¾	Pittsburgh	87	86½
Toledo	113	113	Fort Wayne	71½	72
Pacific Mail x d.	181	182	Rock Island	96¾	96¾
Harlem	89¼	89½	Northwest	30	31
Canton	29	29¼	Galena	99½	99
Cumberland	23	25	Reading	105	106

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank shares:

New-York	116	Chatham	97
Merchants'	108¼	Bank of the Republic	106
Mechanics'	115	Bank of N. America	108
America	127	Irving	90
City	130	Metropolitan	110½
Phœnix	110½	People's	100
North River	102	East River	98
Tradesmen's	105	Market	100½
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Nassau	105
Leather Manufacturers	160	Shoe & Leather	105½
Seventh Ward	135	Continental	98
State of New-York	102½	Marine	140
Commerce	104½	Commonwealth	99
Ocean	97	Atlantic	74
American Exchange	105	Park	128
Pacific	135	Manuf. and Merch	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104½	Chi. & N. W. int. B.	95
Erie R. fourths, '80	108	C. & N. W. 1st m., 2d ser.	87
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Chi. & N. W. 2d	58½
Hud. R. thirds '75	120	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	115
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	112	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
M. C. New 1sts, '82	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91½
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122	M. & P. du C. 1sts	106
Mich. S. seconds	101½	Gal. & Chic. ext	112
N. Ind. R. G. I., '68	104½	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
M S. & N. Ind. S F	109½	Clev. & Tol. S.F	110
Pacific R. R. Gr Mo	60	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Illinois Central, '75	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	104
Al. & T. H. firsts	104	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	84½
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	92	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Al. & T. H. 2ds, in.	82	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	55
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	104½		

The sales of United States Stock of the New Loan, by the conversion of United States Currency, were $1,282,750; of which $1,007,000 through the Loan Agency, and $275,750 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury-office. The old 6 ℘ cents of 1881 brought 108¾ ℘ cent.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $1,594,831 96, including $101,000 for Customs; payments, $1,787,817 07; balance, $20,862,520 74.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $2,012,142, against $3,351,819 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,864,469, against $2,266,400 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $255,000, against $1,990,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $787,000.

The Commercial tables for eleven months of the Current Fiscal year were made up a few days since, after receipt of the official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of May.

The import entries of the eleven months of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of May, exclusive of $1,622,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$166,389,000
Add two weeks in June	5,170,834
Total to date	$171,559,834
Against same date 1862	126,147,797
Increased Import since July 1	$45,412,037

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from the port of New-York, for the first eleven months of the Fiscal year to May 31,

were	$171,595,000
Add two weeks in June	9,471,164
Total to date	$181,066,164
Against same date 1862	128,950,294
Increased Export since July 1	$52,115,870

The amount of Specie exported for the eleven months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to May 31,

was	$50,726,000
Add since June 1	667,000
Total to date	$51,393,000
Against same date 1862	22,766,000
Increased Specie Export	$28,627,000

The July Dividend of the Galena and Chicago Company is announced as 3 ℘ cent. The report on the Street on Saturday was that the Michigan Central management at Boston have declared 6 ℘ cent. for July, which is 1 ℘ cent more than was expected for the present half yearly dividend.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 13, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 24 bbls. Ashes, 28,728 bbls. Flour, 529 bbls. and 443 bags Corn Meal, 79,134 bushels Wheat, 97,376 bushels Corn, 1,355 bushels Rye, 39,724 bushels Oats, 3,435 bushels Malt, 4,639 pkgs. provisions, and 1,181 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the inspection warehouse, this morning, 723 bbls., including 611 bbls. Pots and 112 bbls Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 50 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $33 ℘ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business has been quite moderate during the past week, and the market has been less buoyant. Trade in Boston has also been limited, but prices have not varied.

COAL—Has been less active here, owing partly to the firmness of holders. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of this morning, says: "There is an active trade doing, with large shipments Eastward, as well as to the South, for the Government flotilla, and the late advance in prices is well maintained. The cargo rates are for Schuylkill White Ash Lump, at $5 75@$5 85; White Ash Broken, Egg and Stove, $5 75@$5 85; Red Ash, Broken, Egg and Stove, $5 90@$6; Locust Mountain, do. do., $5 90@$6; Locust Mountain, $6@$6 25; Lehigh, $6@$6 25; Broad Top, semi-bituminous, $5@$5 25. The demand for home consumption is increasing."

COTTON—Has been sparingly sought after, yet Middlings have been quoted steady, chiefly at 56c. ℘ ℔.

FISH—A fair business has been reported in Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 12½ ℘ cwt. Mackerel have been in moderate request, including No. 1, at from $11 75@$17 50; No. 2, at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3, at $5 25@$7 ℘ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Herring have been quiet and nominal. Smoked Herring have been less sought after at 30c. for No. 1, and 34c.@38c. for Scaled, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted more attention from buyers, but prices have been irregular. Sales since our last, 13,900 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 10; poor to choice extra State at $5 30@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$6 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 75	@$5 10
Extra State	5 30	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 30	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 7 70
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 70
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is in more demand. Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $6 10@$6 85 for poor to good superfine; $6 90@$8 30 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 40@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed; sales 650 bbls. Extra, at $5 40@$7 70 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 40@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand and quoted higher. Sales have been made of 135,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 75; Amber Western, $1 52@$1 54; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 41@$1 52; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 42@$1 45; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 41; Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 38; ℘ bushel. Corn is doing better; sales have been reported to-day of 1[illegible]9,000 bush., at 75½c.@77c., for shipping mixed Western; 70c.@75c. for unsound; 78c.@81c. for White and 75c.@78c. for Yellow Western, ℘ bushel. Rye is in moderate request, at $1 02@$1 03, according to quality, ℘ bushel; sales, 1,700 bushels. Oats are in good demand, including Canada at 77c.@79c.; Western at 78c.@80c.; State at 80c.@80½c. ℘ bushel. Barley is unaltered.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. H. D. HILL & Co. notice, thus: "For Hemlock Sole the market has remained as last noted, active and firm throughout the week. A number of Western buyers, in addition to the usual quota of Eastern manufacturers and dealers, have made their appearance, and have been eager purchasers when desirable stock offered. Orders also continue to come in quite freely, but the quantity of business done is greatly restricted by the scarcity of desirable Leather, the stock of which now in the Swamp is less than has been held for a number of years. Many of the trade have sold most of their parcels, soon to arrive, and even should the demand become much reduced, we can look for no accumulation of stock for some time to come. We advance quotations about ½c. on all descriptions, at which the market closes very firm with a tendency toward still higher rates. For Oak-Tanned the demand is more active, and with a limited supply prices are very firm. Rough Upper is also in active inquiry at full prices."

LIME—All kinds have been in fair demand, at full prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, 70 bbls. New-Orleans at 46c., 1,100 hhds., &c., Cuba, chiefly Muscovado, at 38c.@45c. per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and has been quoted higher; sales, since our last, 4,200 bbls. at $11 25@$11 37½ for old Mess; $12 12½@$12 25 for new Mess; and $10 25½@$11@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 6c.@7½c. for Hams, 4c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is in better request, at 5¾c.@6¾c. ℘ ℔.; sales, 800 boxes. Lard is advancing; sales 2,350 tcs. and bbls. at 9¼c.@10c. ℘ ℔. Beef is in request; sales, 1,150 bbls. at $12 50@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter continues dull and heavy, at 16c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is quiet, at 8c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, reached 350 bags East India at $8 25@8 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—Are quiet, owing to light supplies available and the firmness of holders.

SPICES—Are dull and prices unsettled.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 287 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11c.@11⅝c., and Cuba at 10¾c.@11¼c., with 650 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 110,000 ℔s., at 10½c.@11c., and 50,000 ℔s. Grease, at 8¼c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is very quiet; sales 72 hhds. Kentucky 16c.@23½c., and 100 bbls. Yara on private terms, ℘ ℔.

WHISKY.—Sales, 300 bbls., in lots, at 41½c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in more request, but without any remarkable changes in prices, though the tendency has been favorable to buyers. The week's sales include 180,000 ℔s. domestic fleece at 60c.@70c.; 45,000 ℔s. domestic, extra pulled, at 65c.@79c.; 5,000 ℔s. California, at 43c.@44c.; 400 bales Mestiza, on private terms, and 250 bales Cape, part at [illegible]c.@41c. ℘ ℔. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of Friday, says: "The Western Wool markets are dull, and though there is still considerable of the old stock, as well as some of the new, in the hands of commission houses, both buyers and sellers are inclined to hold off till the causes which regulate the market shall be further developed. Our Western exchanges and correspondents are of the opinion, that in view of the favorable military status, the immense production of Wool and the increased supply of Cotton, the market for the new clip will open rather low, say at from 50c. to 55c. for Fleece, at which rates some lots have been lately sold, and some choice old fleeces for 60c. The transactions in domestic here, this week, have been heavier than for some time past, footing up some 250,000 ℔s. at a range of 62c.@75c. for fleece, and 65c.@85c. for pulled, including the usual grades of super and extra. In foreign there have been sales of some 600 bales Mediterranean, Spanish, South American and Cape, at about previous rates." In Philadelphia, a few small lots changed hands, including low and medium fleece, mostly the old clip, at 65c.@70c., fine do. at 71c.@72c.; and unwashed at 42c.@45c. ℘ ℔; buyers generally are holding off for lower prices.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 25,000 bushels Corn, at 7d.@7½d. ℘ bushel, and 100 bbls. Oil, at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London, 4,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 7½d. ℘ bushel; 200 bbls. Oil, at 30s. ℘ ton. For Gloucester, 23,000 bushels Grain, at 9d. ℘ bushel. For an Irish port, direct, a cargo of Grain, on private terms. For Cork and orders, two vessels, with Grain, at 7s.@7s. 3d. ℘ quarter. For Havre, 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 76c. ℘ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Pruss. bark, 24,000 Corn, Galway, at 9½d.; a Br. brig, 141 tons, to Martinique and Guadalope, $1 ℘ bbl.; one, 3,000 bbls., to Jamaica, 80c. in gold; a Br. bark, 352 tons, to South side Cuba and back, Sugar, 60c.; a Br. bark, 352 tons, from South side Cuba to New-York, 47½c.; a schr., 86 tons, to Havana, $700; a brig, 196 tons, from North side Cuba to New-York. Sugar 38c., and Molasses $3.50 under, and $3 on deck; one, 150 tons, from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt 9c.; a Br. brig, 116 tons, to West Coast Africa and back, a brig, 245 tons, from Curacao to New-York, a Br. schr. to Inagua, and new ship *Ellen Sears* to San Francisco on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sheldrake	June 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
America	June 20	New-York	Bremen.
City of Manchester	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Glasgow	June 27	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Melbourne	May 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	May 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
St. Andrew	May 28	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Mersey	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	June 2	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Norwegian	June 4	Liverpool	Quebec.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	June 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
City of Cork	June 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
China	June 20	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Roanoke	June 18	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	June 20	New-York	Havana.

For California.

America	June 13	New-York	Nicaragua.
——	June 23	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at........5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT 25 CENTS A PAIR,
CHILDREN'S WHITE-THREAD HOSE,
OPEN-WORKED AND PLAIN.
MEN'S COTTON ½ HOSE.
CHILDREN'S PINK COTTON HOSE.
FINE LISLE-THREAD GLOVES.

The above goods are all regular made, and at less than half price, at

AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S FOR THIS WEEK,
GREAT REDUCTION on Rich Plain Colored Silks.

FOULARD SILKS, all Silk, at $1, WORTH $1 50.

BAREGE ROBES, with Ruffles, at $5, COST $12 to import.
BAREGE ROBES, with Ruffles, at $7, COST $20 and $25 to import.

NEW SHADES Plain Colored MOSAMBIQUES, Double Width, at 38 cents, worth 65 cents.

PLAIDED MOSAMBIQUES, at 38 cents, worth 55 cents.

PLAIDED POPLINETTES de Paris, same styles and prices as last week.

SILK REMNANTS GREATLY REDUCED.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

MACY'S
CLEARING JUNE SALE
OF PARASOLS AND
SUN UMBRELLAS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
two doors below 14th-st.

THE CHEAPEST
AND MOST COMPLETE
YANKEE NOTION STOCK IN THE CITY,
R. H. MACY.

WE ARE CLOSING
our whole stock of
COTTON HOSIERY and SILK and LISLE
GLOVES, LACE MITS, and
UNDER-WEAR,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
R. H. MACY.

KID GLOVES.
WE CONTINUE TO SELL OUR BEST KID
GLOVES AT $1 A PAIR.
WARRANTED EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY KID
GLOVES SOLD IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY.

WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, &c.
ALL GOODS IN THIS DEPARTMENT SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.
N. B—WE ARE ALSO SELLING THE VERY BEST MAKES OF 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS for 2s. a YARD.
R. H. MACY.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES.
In consequence of the extreme warm weather, the subscriber will offer, at a reduction of 25 per cent., over
FIVE THOUSAND CLOTH CLOAKS,
at prices varying from $5 50 to $18, formerly sold for $7 50 $8 75, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, $22, $24, $26 and $28.
GEORGE CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st., New-York,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.
N. B.—All the leading styles of Black Silk Mantillas, Sacques, Circulars and Ruffles for June and July Fashions, at prices within the reach of all.
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

LATEST NOVELTY.
SILK and WORSTED FLORENTINE ROBES,
Beautifully Embroidered, at half the cost of importation.
MOZAMBIQUES, MOHAIRS and ALPACAS,
GRENADINE BAREGES, BAREGES and MARETZ
LAWNS, ORGANDIES and CALICOES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
LLAMA SHAWLS, GRENADINE SHAWLS,
LACE SHAWLS, LACE POINTS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, June 15,
The greatest novelty from Paris yet exhibited in this country.
TAFFETA IMPERIAL ROBE, composed of Silk and Worsted, with Velvet and Braid on the bottom of the Skirt, making one of the most desirable articles offered this season, will be sold at half the cost of importation.
ALSO,
A few more of those plain colored
TAFFETA IMPERIALS.
Being the only lot in this country—for which we have had so great a sale for the last week. In all shades.
ALSO,
PLAIN AND BROCHE WORSTED GRENADINES.
ALSO,
SILK GRENADINES,
In great variety.
ALSO,
250 pieces more of those 6-4 Check, Stripe, and Plain Paris quality Mozambiques—the cheapest goods offered this season—at 3s.; worth 60c.
ALSO,
DRESS GOODS,
Of every description,
at
GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at retail,
On MONDAY, June 15,
A few more of those finest quality
4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, at 25 cents.
Also,
A large lot of
QUILTS,
Purchased at auction at $1 60, worth two months ago $2 60 and $3.
JACONETS, SWISS, NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC AND MULL MUSLINS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Also,
LINENS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, &c., VERY CHEAP.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering at reduced prices a large stock of linen
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
TOWELS, NAPKINS, etc.
ALSO,
CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK,
MULL, SWISS AND
JACONET MUSLINS,
Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Marseilles
QUILTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, etc.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FRENCH ORGANDIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, the 15th,
A choice stock of FRENCH ORGANDIES, embroidered in colors. Also,
WHITE FRENCH NAINSOOK, MULL, CAMBRIC,
ORGANDY AND TARLETON MUSLINS,
Suitable for dresses.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, TABLE CLOTHS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS, &c., &c.
A large assortment of the best Scotch and Irish manufactures at retail,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, REDUCED!
Our entire stock of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS will be offered at RETAIL, on and after
MONDAY, June 15,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES!
Our entire Stock, including all the latest Paris Novelties will be sold at retail at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 225 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PRINTED LINEN LAWNS.
A very choice assortment for SUMMER DRESSES, at retail—
MUCH UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AN ELEGANT SCARF OF MANTILLA,
THE JULIE, (at retail.)
Price $18, $20, $22, $25.
GEO. CAREY, No. 475 Broadway,
(Late Charles Street & Co.,)
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.

A BEAUTIFUL RUFFLE MANTILLA,
(At Retail,)
Price $18 and $20.
GEORGE CAREY, No. 475 Broadway,
(Late Charles Street & Co.,)
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.
The trade not invited.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LYONS SILK SACQUES,
From $18 to $45, (at retail,)
GEO. CAREY,
(Late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No 475 Broadway.
N. B.—The trade not invited.

AT RETAIL.
A most superb assortment of Circulars in Lyons Silks, in all lengths,
From $18 to $45.
GEO. CAREY,
(Late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway,
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.

ABUNDANCE OF SHAWLETTS,
ROTONDES and MANTILLAS of all kinds, in Black Silk, from $20 to $50, (at retail.)
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No 475 Broadway,
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.
The trade not invited.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH CLOAKS,
SACQUES, RUFFLES and CIRCULARS, just received per Royal Mail steamer *Africa*. For sale to ladies at retail, (not to the trade.)
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway,
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
GROS GRAIN CIRCULARS and SACQUES, from $30 to $60. Not to be equaled in the City. All at retail.
GEO. CAREY,
(Late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway,
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.
N. B.—The trade not invited.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
SPRING MANTILLAS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Are closing out their Spring Stock of
SILK, CLOTH AND BAREGE
CIRCULARS, SACQUES, SCARFS, &c.,
At Retail, at greatly reduced prices.
FINE PUSHER LACE POINTS, very low.
No. 381 Broadway, corner White-st.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices,
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st,

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open at retail, on
MONDAY, JUNE 15,
1,000 GRENADINE ORGANDY ROBES, small flowers, finest Paris quality, fast colors, 17 to 20 yards each, $3 and $4—cost to import $10 to $12.
ORGANDIES, by the yard, in great variety, from 25c. to 50c., worth 50c. to 75c.
JACONETS, from 20c. upwards.
ALSO,
100 pieces, from auction, Paris Printed CAMBRICS and PERCALES, yard wide, the most desirable goods offered this season, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard; cost to import 42c. to 50c.
100 PERCALE ROBES, with SACQUES, new and very desirable for mourning dresses.
AMERICAN and ENGLISH PRINTS, fast colors, from 12½c. upwards.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS
AND SHAWLS.
Mantillas—Mantillas from $5 and upward, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Pusher Lace Flouncings, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per yard, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Thread Lace Veils from $2 50 and upward.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces and insertions.
Valenciennes Laces from 1s. per yard and upward.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets, Barbes and Coiffures.
Thread Guipure and Valenciennes Lace Collars and Sets.
Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs from $2 and upward.
Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.
Plain and Figured Nets and Blond of every description.
Silk Embroidered Capes for Silk Mantillas.
Together with a full assortment in every article of Rich Laces and Paris Embroideries, all of which we offer at a large
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & Co., No. 429 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 65 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, misses' waists, skirts, pads, steels, lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, laces and trimmings for ladies' undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style dress trimmings, velvets, braids, buttons, bugle trimming, &c. No. 680 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
LOTS OF AUCTION GOODS
CLOSING OUT.
CLEARING OUT BONNET RIBBONS, 6c., 8c
CLEARING OUT BONNET RIBBONS, 10c., 12c.
CLEARING OUT BONNET RIBBONS, 18c. 25c.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c.
CLEARING OUT FLOWERS, 3c., 5c., 6c., spray.
CLEARING OUT FLOWERS, 8c., 10c., 12c., spra
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS
CLOSING OUT.
2,500 SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, 25c., 50c., 75c.
1,500 SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, $1, $1 25, $1 50.
2,000 NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, 25c., 75c., $1.
1,500 NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, $1 25, $1 50.
STRAW BONNETS, 10c., 35c.
STRAW BONNETS, 37c., 50c.
3,000 STRAW BONNETS, all styles, 50c., 63c.
2,500 STRAW BONNETS, all styles, 75c., 88c.
BLOOMERS CLOSING OUT.
2,000 BLOOMERS, 18c., 25c., 31c.
1,500 BLOOMERS, 37c., 50c., 63c.
2,000 BLOOMERS, 75c., 88c., $1.
CLEARING SALE.
30,000 HANDKERCHIEFS—LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', AND BOYS', 5c. to 50c.
5,000 COLLARS, 10c. to 75c.
3,000 VAILS, 25c. to $1 50.
GREAT SALE OF LACE
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
250 FRENCH LACE SHAWLS, $2 and $2 50.
225 FRENCH LACE SHAWLS, $3 and $3 50.
175 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, $2 and $3.
200 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, $3 50 and $4 50.
SILK TWIST MITTS, 25c., 31c.
SILK TWIST MITTS, 38c., 50c.
SILK TWIST MITTS, 63c., 75c.
5,000 ALL-LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS, 12½c.
GLOVES FROM AUCTION.
8,000 PAIRS LADIES' GLOVES, 8c., 10c.
2,500 PAIRS EXTRA QUALITY, 12c., 15c.
2,000 PAIRS LADIES' STITCHED BACKS, 20c., 25c
2,500 PAIRS LADIES' KID GLOVES, 75c. and 90c.
3,000 YARDS BONNET ILLUSIONS, 6c. up.
1,500 PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, 75c. to $2 50.
AUCTION LOT OF HOSIERY.
3,000 Pairs MISSES' AND BOYS', 5c. to 12c.
3,000 Pairs GENTS' HALF-HOSE, 10c. to 20c.
1,500 Pairs GENTS' ENGLISH HALF-HOSE, 18c. to 20c.
2,500 Pairs REGULAR LISLE THREAD HOSE, 25c.
2,500 Pairs ENGLISH BALMORAL HOSE, 25c.
2,000 Pairs ENGLISH MORAVIAN HOSE, 20c.
5,000 Pairs LADIES' WHITE HOSE, 12½c. to 20c.
5,000 Pairs LADIES' WHITE HOSE, 22c. to 30c.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
3,000 FANS, FINE SATIN PAPER, 4c. to 6c.
2,000 FANS, IVORY and SANDAL-WOOD, 25c. to 50c.
3,000 FANS, RICH NEW STYLES, 37c. to $1.
BEST 5-YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 6c.
BEST WARRANTED 200-YARD
SPOOL COTTON, 5c.
5,000 Dozens GENUINE 200-YARD
COATES' COTTON, 6c.
5,000 Dozen Good Spool Cottons, 6c. per dozen up.
1,000 Dozen 200-YARD WILLIMANTIC, 6c.
BEST PINS, FULL PAPERS, 4c.
VERY BEST NEEDLES, 3c. paper.
2,000 SPOOLS SEWING SILKS, 1c.
1,500 dozens FINE ALPACA BRAIDS, 2c. dozen.
KINZEY SELLS 12 SKEINS BEST SILK, 7c.
20,000 PIECES TWILLED TAPES, 1½c. piece up.
EVERYTHING IN BUTTONS, COMBS, PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, BRUSHES, TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, and NICK-NACKS OF EVERY KIND.
MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON!
ALL OUR GREAT BARGAINS
PURCHASED AT THE LARGE AUCTION SALES
FOR CASH.
MARKED DOWN IN PRICE
IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DOMESTIC COTTONS, &c., &c.,
BEFORE THE SEASON CLOSES.
BLACK SILKS,
CHECKED SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
FIGURED SILKS,
FOULARD SILKS,
PLAID SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
ALL REDUCED IN PRICE,
AND WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF LADIES.
ALSO
ALPACAS, BLACK and COLORED.
MOHAIRS
MOZAMBIQUES IN ALL STYLES, SINGLE and DOUBLE WIDTH.
BAREGES.
BAREGE ROBES, from $3 50 to $4, worth more than double.
POPLINS, POIL DE CHEVRES, &c., &c., &c.
ALL MARKED DOWN IN PRICE,
AND CHEAPER THAN CAN BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
ALSO:
A LARGE STOCK OF PRINTS, SHIRTING and SHEETING MUSLINS, at
THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ALSO,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SILK CLOAKS,
AND
SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES,
AND FOR WHICH WE SOLICIT
AN INSPECTION FROM LADIES
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO
W. K. PEYTON'S
"CATALOGUE OF BARGAINS"
FOR THIS WEEK.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
PARIS MOZAMBIQUES, double widths, at 2s. 6d. and 3s.: former price, 4s. and 5s.
PLAID and STRIPE VALENCIAS and CRAPES, at 20c. and 25c.; former price 2s. 6d. and 3s.
SILK CHECK POPLINS, very handsome, at 3s.; former price, 4s. and 6d., "a Bayau."
DRESS GOODS, in variety, at 1s. 6d.; former prices, 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.
DRESS GOODS, a large assortment, 1s.; former price, 1s. 6d.
DRESS GOODS, at 6c. and 8c.; former price, 12½c.
BLACK SILKS, at 6s.; former price $1.
BLACK SILKS, at $1; former price $1 25.
BLACK SILKS, at $1 15; former price $1 40.
BLACK SILKS, for Mantillas, very heavy, at $1 37½, former price $1 75.
BLACK SILKS, very finest goods, at $1 50 and $1 75, "very cheap."
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Choice Shades, at $1 12½. } From
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Choice Shades, at $1 75. } Auction.
MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.
BLACK SILK SACQUES, at $6 50, former price $10.
BLACK SILK SACQUES, at $10, former price $13 50.
BLACK SILK CIRCULARS, at $9, former price $12.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, at $12, former price $15.
All our immense stock of more expensive garments reduced in proportion to the above.
Also from Auction, a large stock of
FRENCH AND PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation, about 150, at $5 each, worth more than double the price.
SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
STELLA SHAWLS, with Broche Borders, $2 50.
STELLA SHAWLS, with Broche Borders, $3.
LAMA SHAWLS (new styles,) at $3 50.
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, at $3 50, $4, $4 50.
SUN UMBRELLAS,
ALL SILK, at $1, worth $1 50.
SUN UMBRELLAS, Steel Frames and Carved Ivory Handles, at $1 25—former prices, $1 75.
SUN UMBRELLAS, Steel Frames and Carved Ivory Handles, (larger sizes,) at $1 50, $1 75, and $2—former prices, $2 to $3.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
FAST COLOR PRINTS, choice styles, at 12½c. and 15c.
BLEACHED SHIRTING MUSLINS, at 12½c.
HEAVY TICKING, at 20c. and 22c.
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS, at $2, worth $3 50.
FINE SLATE LINENS, from auction, at 28c., worth 44c.
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS, at 20c., worth 35c.
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS, very rich, at 25c., worth 40c.
LADIES' LINEN HDKFS., at 9c., worth 12½c.
GENTS' LINEN HDKFS., very fine, at 2s., worth 3s.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SILKS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, 15th, a new lot of those CHEAP PRINTED PARIS FOULARDS, in drab and black grounds, very desirable, at 87½c., worth $1 25.
Also,
DRESS SILKS in great variety, from 50c. to $1,
with
50 CHENE SILKS at 60c., worth 87½c.
Also.
BLACK TAFFETA, best quality, for Sacques and Mantillas, very cheap.
Also.
BLACK WORSTED GRENADINES, ¾ to 2 yards wide, from auction, cheap.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
Also,
GRENADINE SHAWLS, just received, from low to high cost.
SILK SACQUES and MANTLES, in the newest shapes and styles.

MILLINERY.

L. BINNS' MILLINERY, NO. 581 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's Spanish hats, and ladies' and misses' bonnets and hats in thousands, at bargains. We have the largest assortment in the world. Feathers and Ribbons. Old hats repaired. Trade supplied.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and to do fine washing in excellent style, or as waitress and chambermaid; gives City reference. Wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, and make herself useful; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Protestant woman who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; has good City references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $10. Call or address No. 182 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant as first-class cook; she understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; will go any distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, TO DO cooking or general housework, by a neat, respectable girl; is willing and obliging; an excellent washer and ironer; capable and trustworthy; city or country; best reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK — CHAMBERMAID. — A SITUATION wanted, by two respectable young women, (sisters;) one is a first-rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer, the other chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. They can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A GERMAN woman, who is a good cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer, desires a situation in city or country; can give the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, WAITRESSES, CHILDREN'S NURSES AND HOUSEMAIDS.—Situations are required immediately for superior servants, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn; many of these servants are Protestants, desirous of going in the country. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.) Established under the most distinguished patronage.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted, by a very neat and competent girl, as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; is an experienced, trusty and respectful servant; references to first-class families in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, IN A WIDOWER'S family where there are children, a situation as housekeeper. Inquire at Dr. Cullen's, corner Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has lived five years in her last place, where unexceptionable reference will be given. Can be seen at No. 289 6th-av., corner 18th-st., entrance 18th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT laundress, the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen, or families; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 251 West 35th-st., rear house, first floor.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as nurse or chambermaid; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 216 West 35th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; will assist with chamberwork if required; makes children's clothes and does all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go in the country; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st., in the front basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as above by a young Welsh girl, a Protestant; is fully competent to fulfill the duties of either situation; refers to the family with whom she is at present living. Apply at BOOKHAM'S Servants' Institute, No. 311 4th-av., corner 24th-st.
W. E. CONNOR, Supt.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent woman as nurse and plain sewer; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; has six years' City reference from her last place; is willing to travel in the country or to Europe. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 29th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; is willing to assist with washing, or to assist in the care of children; best of City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 20 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 101 East 10th-st.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—On hand, a number of excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses—English, Scotch, Irish, &c. Also, to cook, wash and iron, do housework; small girls, and those lately landed. For City or country.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced Englishman as book-keeper, who has been for the past seven years employed in the same capacity by highly respectable parties in this City. Address L. G., Box 2,331 Post-office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper, or as general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give the best of reference. Address ASSISTANT, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman in a private family; understands his business well; is a good driver; has four years' City reference from his last employer. Call or address, for two days, at No. 211 West 16th-st., second floor.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a married man, (without incumbrance,) as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understand the care and management of horses; his wife is an excellent seamstress, or laundress if required. Both are willing and obliging, as their reference will certify. Address JAMES, for two days, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man, with two years reference, wishes a situation as above; understands the care of horses perfectly, and is willing to try to please his employer. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

AS FOREMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS foreman to take care of horses and yard; has been 9 years foreman to a first-class veterinary surgeon in London; also understands the treatment of all diseases in horses, and has been accustomed to buy and sell horses. N. B.—No objection to take care of a nobleman's stud of horses; can ride and drive. Address A. S. A., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable man, as farmer; understands his business thoroughly—mowing, cradling, &c. Apply at Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of 149 Grand-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A strong, fine and healthy looking young man as farmer, but lately landed; worked at farming home. Call, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTER, to work for gentlemen that do the painting of their own houses and furnish paint; good reference given as to honesty, sobriety and good workmanship. Address PAINTER, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, desires a situation; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly. Call at or address W. H. B., No. 204 East 9th-st.

HELP WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, a young man as assistant book-keeper and to make himself generally useful in a wholesale provision house. Address, with reference, Box No. 6,465.

A COACHMAN—WANTED, A COACHMAN WHO is also a first-rate groom. Apply at No. 19 Barclay-st.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a girl as laundress and chambermaid, to go a short distance into the country. Apply with references at No. 1 East 30th-st., on Monday, June 15, between 9½ and 4 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROCKERY CRATES.
A large lot
for sale by
A. T. BRIGGS,
No. 64 Rutgers-slip.

ABOLITIONISTS.—A FINE PHOTOGRAPH historical picture; fifty-one likenesses; nearly all from life; statesmen, clergymen, editors, lawyers, merchants. Price $3; for sale only by the Publisher at Emancipation Rooms, No. 101 Liberty-st.
GEO. W. ROSE.

ELEGANT WRITING GUARANTEED.—Trembling, stiffness, or cramping, positively removed. Mr. DOLBEAR, 609 BROADWAY, engages by his new system of hand training to remove all the difficulties in the way of learning to write with ease, elegance and satisfaction. Consultation $1.

S. B. WILSON'S PATENT CUT ROSEWOOD and black-walnut Veneers; a very large assortment cut from very choice woods. The trade and dealers are respectfully invited to call.
S. B. WILSON, No. 211 Centre-st,

CHURCHES.—CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of over 200 Churches in New-York and vicinity. The trade supplied.
G. STACY, No. 691 Broadway.

BOTTLES.—FIFTY BASKETS GERMAN CLARET bottles just received and for sale by J. HUTCHISON & CO., No. 62 Vesey-st., glass store.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—AN ENGINE AND BOILER OF 100 horse power, high or low pressure. Address WILLIAM SWAINE, No. 177 East Broadway, with full particulars.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 639 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL,
GUILFORD, CONN.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he will open this magnificent hotel on the 29th day of June next. This hotel is of modern construction, built on an extensive scale, with accommodations for 500 guests, beautifully located on Long Island Sound, ten miles east of New-Haven, on the New-London and Stonington Railroad. The drives are unsurpassed, and fishing unequaled. A new yacht of forty tons is kept for the accommodation of the guests of the house. A billiard-room, with three new marble tables. Two new ten-pin alleys. Bathing-houses, with hot and cold water. Accommodations for fifty horses.

Going from New-York to Sachem's Head, take the 8 A. M. train, and 2¾ P. M.; Saturday nights, 5¾ P. M. check and ticket to Sachem's Head direct, changing cars at New-Haven; time through, 3½ hours. From New-Haven to the Head at 7 A. M., 10.50 A. M., and 5½ P. M.; Saturday nights, 8.45 P. M., on the arrival of the 5¾ train from New-York.

Returning, leaves Sachem's Head depot at 8½ A. M. 1 and 6.45 P. M.; Mondays, 6 A. M., connecting with 6.50 train New-Haven.

(The oysters are planted on the ground. The fish and lobsters are all floating in the fish cars.)

A German Band has been engaged for the season, and will be on hand from the day of opening until the day of closing.

N. B.—Musquitos are never seen at the Head.
H. LEE SCRANTON.
NEW-HAVEN, June 1, 1863.

TONTINE HOTEL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

Having resumed the proprietorship of this first-class Hotel, the house has been put in perfect order from chimney to cellar, the building painted throughout, papered and whitewashed,—water put in, and new bath rooms added. Large additions have also been made in furniture, &c., and the old Tontine is now equal to any first-class Hotel in the country. Families can have suites of rooms at either house as low as at any first-class house.

The two houses are furnished with meats, poultry, milk, butter, vegetables and fruit daily, from his farm at Sachem's Head.

A telegraph line is in constant operation between the two houses, and connects with all the lines in the United States.
H. LEE SCRANTON.
NEW-HAVEN, June 1, 1863.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, New-Jersey, is now open for transient and permanent boarders.
This hotel is situated at the Highlands, Neversink, N. J. It has a fine shady grove, good river and surf bathing, fine sailing and fishing.
Those wishing rooms, address JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Highlands, N. J., or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.
N. B.—Boats leave the foot of Robinson-st. daily.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING AT LONG BRANCH, NEW-JERSEY—The METROPOLITAN HOTEL is open for the reception of visitors.
J. H. & T. W. COOPER, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDERS WANTED—IN A PLEASANT and healthy situation, with large airy rooms; situation near Milton Landing, where the steamer Mary Powell daily lands. Address JACOB SMITH, Milton Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., with full particulars.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET—NO. 13 West 24th-st., nearly opposite Fifth-avenue Hotel, suitable for families or single gentlemen, with or without first-class board. References exchanged.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

NO. 12 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—A splendid suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen only, without board; also one or two single rooms.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM FOUR TO SIX adults can be accommodated with board for the season, at Fairfield, Conn., in a strictly private family, where there are no children. The location is perfectly healthy, very pleasant and shady, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Sea bathing convenient. Unexceptionable City references given. Address, or call on J. C., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—TEN WEEKS IN A spacious and well-furnished house on the Erie Railroad; scenery romantic; air pure; table good. Price for ladies and gentlemen, $7 per week; children and servants, $4. For particulars apply to BAKER & GODWIN, over *Tribune* office, or G. S. WOODMAN, No. 596 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD—ONE HOUR FROM THE City, on the shore of Long Island Sound. New house, salt-water bathing, fishing and boating on the premises. Two or three families, without small children, who wish a quiet home in one of the most desirable locations in the State, will please address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations in Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD ROOMS AND good board may be had at White Plains, one hour's ride from the City by Harlem Railroad, ten minutes' walk from depot. Plenty of milk, vegetables, &c.; beautiful drives and handsome scenery. Apply to WM. C. BARNES, No. 12 1st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, two children and servant; a farm house preferred in New Jersey; about an hour's distance from the city. Address JONES, Box No. 998 Post-office, stating terms, &c., which must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—Near the Hudson River, and not over 75 miles from New-York, for two families, each with two children and servant. Address, stating particulars, H. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR SIX GENTLEMEN can be accommodated in a small family at Fort Hamilton with furnished rooms. Breakfast and tea, if required. Inquire at the house adjoining the Post-office.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
No. 601 BROADWAY,
Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS,
REFRIGERATORS of all kinds,
WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS,
WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES,
MANGLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS,
COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c.
Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices. H. H. CASEY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY WAGON. Address D, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, stating price, &c.

FOR SALE—BY WOOD BROTHERS, CARRIAGE manufacturers, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a number of second-hand carriages, comprising one close coach, good for a hack; one open calèche; one heavy out-side-seat Rockaway coach, and one top-top wagon.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses, which are perfectly sound and kind, the property of a private gentleman. Can be seen at McDONALD'S stables, corner of West 23d-st. and 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.
No. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.
On Gold, as low as $25. SILVER, $8.
PLATINA, (Continuous Gum,) $30. RUBBER, $10.
TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM.
Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.
EXTRACTING, 25c.
No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 FOURTH-AV., corner of 21st-st., (late of No. 5 Bond-st.,) extracts teeth *positively without the knowledge of the patient*. Beautiful sets inserted at $10. Refers to Chancellor Ferris, D. D., and Drs. J. O. Pond and J. G. Baldwin.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—14,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN ONE PLOT.—14,000 acres in Ocean County, N. J., about 3 hours from New-York by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, known as part of the Hanover Furnace Tract, abounding in cedar, oak and pine timber, fire and other clay; about 1,800 acres of natural cranberry lands, and all in the near vicinity of extensive marl beds. This entire tract is offered for sale, with perfect title in fee simple, for $10 per acre. For maps and other information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK FOR SALE—Well worthy the attention of capitalists—40,000 acres, located chiefly in Cattaraugus and Alleghany Counties, known formerly as part of the original Holland Land Co.'s purchase, and more recently as the Devereaux purchase. This property is offered as an entirety, or might be sold in townships. For full particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 63x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

TWO DESIRABLE COTTAGES—MARBLE mantels, grates, gas pipes, filled in to peak, with four lots, on Putnam-av., near Reid-av., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of three railroads to New-York ferries. Terms unusually favorable. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, *Agriculturist* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE IN DEERFIELD, MASS.—A very charming and valuable estate, consisting of house, stable and 5½ acres of land, situated on the main street, shaded through its entire length—one mile—by elms and maples. The house is in the Italian style, 40 feet square, with L 40 by 27; built about four years since, by the present owner, by the day, regardless of expense, containing large drawing-room, three parlors, dining-room, kitchen, buttery, wash-room and bath-room on the first floor; 8 bedrooms and large store closets, &c., on the second floor, and two large attics. The basement, extending under the whole house, is 11½ feet in height, rendered vermin-proof by floor and walls of hydraulic cement. This is divided into a large play-room 38x15 feet, a favorite Summer resort; basement, kitchen, store-closet, cellar, wine-cellar, &c. The barn is large and handsome, 40x50 feet, and was built at the same time, in perfect keeping with the house, with all necessary conveniences. The land is rich, and well adapted for garden, lawn, &c. Deerfield is one of the pleasantest towns in the Valley of the Connecticut, within 5 hours' ride of Boston and 7 hours of New-York. Too much cannot be said of the beauty of the neighboring drives and the surrounding scenery. The above elegant estate will be sold, for urgent reasons, at the low price of $10,500, if applied for soon, and immediate possession given. For plans and full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, N. J., OPPOSITE YONKERS, FOR SALE.—The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 500 acres, at North Englewood, N. J., known as the James Jay estate, 15 miles from New-York, running west from the Palisades into the valley, comprising meadow, arable and wood land. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey passes through the property, which abounds with beautiful building sites. Title indisputable; no incumbrance; a large per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to HENRY A. SWIFT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE IN NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—A very beautiful tract of land, known as "Paradise Lot," fronting 281 feet on Elm-st.; at the foot of Round Hill, containing 68 acres of land, divided into upland, meadow and woodland, filled with chestnut, walnut, pine and other trees; bounded southerly by a river and broken by hills and brooks, rendering it a most desirable location for a country residence, and, in the hands of a man of taste, can easily be made to equal any in the Valley of the Connecticut. For plans and full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NYACK FOR EXCHANGE (or rent) for a good house, between Lexington and 6th avs., a beautiful place on the west bank of the Hudson, two acres beautifully adorned with shade and fruit trees, extensive grapery, good house, barn, carriage-house, all in good order, commanding a fine view of the Hudson and environs; possession immediately; will be rented furnished or unfurnished; price, $9,000; rent, $400. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOCATION FOR A gentleman's country residence on Flushing Bay, at the junction of Jackson and Astoria avs., five acres, six miles from New-York. The situation is elevated, the water prospect beautiful and extensive. Will be sold cheap. But little such magnificent shore property can be had at any price. Apply to CHAS. COOK, Newtown, L. I., or CHAS. L. CORNISH, No. 538 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AMONG THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, about 15 minutes' drive from the village of Great Barrington, Mass., a country villa, with outhouses, new and in good repair, and 12 acres of land in high cultivation, well stocked with fruit and shade trees and well watered. Bash-pish Falls, Salisbury Lakes and other places of notoriety easily accessible, and drives in vicinity not to be excelled. Apply to EDWARD L. SNYDER, 56 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—For one year—At Watsessing, N. J., 50 minutes from Cortlandt-st.; a modern 2-story house, containing 10 rooms; with barn and outbuildings, and about 15 acres adjoining, if desired; large garden, excellent water; 14 trains to and from New-York daily. Address G. F. D., Box No. 3,667 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO RENT—AT SUMMIT, N. J., two minutes' walk from the Morris & Essex Railroad depot, two beautiful new cottages, with all conveniences for a private family, for Summer or Winter, furnished or unfurnished, 1¼ hours' ride from the City. Will be rented very reasonable to desirable tenants. For particulars, apply to J. RIERA, No. 50 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS double house in Peekskill, on high ground, near the Hudson River; lot contains ¾ of an acre; abundance of choice fruit; little money required. Inquire of O. V. CRANE, on the premises.

TO LET AT YONKERS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished house, containing sixteen rooms, good shade and garden; good view of the Hudson; near depot; for the summer or year. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Estate Agent, Yonkers.

FOR SALE — EIGHTY-FOUR ACRES FINE land, on Little Silva River, Monmouth County, N. J., one mile from Red Bank, and one hour's drive from Long Branch; good house and outbuildings; oystering, boating, fishing, marl, &c. C. H. KEECH, No. 44 3d-av.

A COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, on the Hudson, with fine inland and water view, on a private avenue, surrounded with large oak trees, with beautiful lawns. Apply to
GEO. L. CANNON, No. 27 Nassau-st.

A NUMBER OF COTTAGES FOR SALE—Price from $1,600 to $2,000. Building sites, farms, &c., in great variety. Apply to GEO. L. CANNON, No. 27 Nassau-st., under the Bank of Commerce.

TO LET—AT RYE, ONE-QUARTER OF A MILE from the depot, a neat 2-story cottage, 36 by 40, furnished, with one acre of ground. House handsomely situated and well shaded; garden all made.
BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—About fifty-six (56) acres, about twelve hundred (1,200) young fruit trees; good house, and water throughout the house. Apply to H. G. NICHOLS, No. 85 Maiden-lane.

A FARM WANTED IN ILLINOIS TO EXCHANGE for improved City property. Call or address No. 214 West 40th-st., with full location.

TO LET.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 26 BEACH-st., opposite St. John's Park—3 stories and attic; gas and water throughout; newly painted; suitable for private residence, or respectable boarding-house. Inquire of LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place, or JOHN C. LORD & BRO., No. 36 Broadway.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCATION in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WE HAVE ONE WEEK to supply a cash purchaser with a 4-story house, not less than 20 feet front, between 14th and 34th sts. and 8th and Madison avs. Owners of such for sale, please consult JOHNS & BRO., Real Estate Brokers, 9 Nassau-st.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Speed the Plow.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Dufloco's Holy Land and Father Reed's Concert.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Grand Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President, under date of the 12th inst., has replied to the letter of Erastus Corning and others, who were officers of the public meeting held at Albany, the 16th of May, requesting his earnest consideration of the resolutions passed on that occasion. The letter of the President is printed and commented upon elsewhere.

Information has been received that Gen. Hooker's army and the rebel army opposed to him are in motion, and that another great battle is likely soon to be fought.

The rebel reports of the great cavalry fight on the Rappahannock state that Fitzhugh Lee was severely wounded, and that a number of prominent rebel officers were killed. They acknowledge a loss of several hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners, and that we gained so much ground as to capture Gen. Stuart's headquarters near Brandy, and also near Brandy Station.

Intelligence from New-Orleans a day later—to the 7th—is received by the *George Washington*, which arrived at this port on Saturday. Gen. Banks had issued an order forbidding any steamer from New-York to pass Quarantine without a special order from the Commanding Generals, unless a mail ship, or transporting stores for the Government—a regulation made necessary by the continued refusal to transport soldiers' mails, except upon inadmissible conditions. There is no later news from Port Hudson.

A letter from Harrisburgh, dated June 2, says that Gen. Couch expresses the opinion that the rebels would now be in that city if it had not been for the attack made upon Gen. Stuart's force near Beverley's Ford on Tuesday last.

A dispatch from the rear of Vicksburgh, dated the 8th inst., has reached us—no later than official dispatches already received, but containing some statements of interest not before made. A small body of our troops at Satartia, on the Yazoo, were on the 5th attacked by a portion of Joe Johnston's forces. They retired without loss to Haines' Bluff. It was thought likely that the rebels would attack that position, but ample preparations had been made for them. The rebels shut up in Vicksburgh were known to be in a terrible condition.

The latest rebel reports from the vicinity of Vicksburgh do not appear to be quite so sanguine of success in compelling Gen. Grant to raise the siege. Our pickets are said to be ten miles deep around the place, and every means of approach is closely guarded. We are assured by one authority that the reinforcements which have reached Gen. Grant number 60,000 men, which have been disposed in such a manner as to make an advance by Johnston against our rear impossible.

Another fight has taken place at Triune, Tenn., resulting in the defeat of the rebels. On Thursday, about 5 o'clock in the morning, Forrest, with 5,000 rebel cavalry and two batteries, attacked the cavalry division commanded by Gen. Mitchell, but was repulsed with considerable loss, and pursued six miles. The rebel loss was 21 killed, 60 to 70 wounded, and 10 prisoners.

We have the startling news this morning that the brig *Clarence*, "tender" of the pirate *Florida*, before reported as having captured the bark *Whistling Wind*, has made five additional captures—all between the 7th and 12th inst., and three of them in latitude 37° 18′, longitude 75° 04′, *only forty-five miles from Cape Charles*, and consequently in close proximity to Fortress Monroe! Three of her captures were burned and two released on bond. The vessels captured were, in addition to the *Whistling Wind*, the brig *Mary Alvina*, the bark *Tacony*, the schooner *M. A. Shindler*, the schooner *Kate Stewart*, and another, name unknown. One of them—the bark *Tacony*—was taken by the pirates for service, instead of the brig *Clarence*, and is now cruising as the *Florida's* tender. There also arrived at this port yesterday, on board a British vessel, the commanders of a number of the vessels recently captured on the South American coast by the *Alabama* and *Florida*, and also the commander of the ship *Decatur*, captured near the equator by the new pirate *Japan*, or *Georgia*, which lately left England, laughing at the feeble attempts of the authorities to detain her. The *Decatur* was the first vessel captured by her. We give the statement of her commander elsewhere, together with the statements of the commanders of vessels captured by the other pirates.

We have a report from Callao, west coast of South America, brought to that port by Capt. Leach, of the American ship *George Green*, that a vessel has been burnt off Cape Horn by a steamer carrying the rebel flag. Capt. Leach, when he saw the burning vessel, stood toward her, when he discovered the pirate, first, then another large ship hove in sight, and the pirate started in pursuit—when Capt. Leach made good his escape. It will be recollected that the *Alabama*, after her depredations on the Brazilian coast, was reported to have sailed south on the 29th of April, and it is not impossible that she may be the pirate referred to.

About one hundred rebel cavalry intercepted the cars with Government horses on board, at Elizabethtown, Ky., on Saturday. They captured sixty horses burned three cars, broke open Adams' Express office, and stole seventeen hundred dollars in gold, a gold watch and diamond ring, and then skedaddled. Troops were sent in pursuit.

On Friday afternoon, near Middletown, Va., the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry and the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, with a section of artillery, had a skirmish with some 400 rebel cavalry. The rebels were drawn into an ambuscade, and eight of them killed, a number wounded, and thirty-seven captured, including a captain and two lieutenants.

A raid was made into Kansas on Saturday, the 6th inst., and the village of Shawneetown, in Johnson County, was sacked and burned. The guerrillas were about sixty in number, and are thought to have gone from Missouri. The attack was made at night, when the inhabitants had retired; and as the village was defenceless, it was entirely at the mercy of the assailants, who killed four of the citizens, and wounded six others. The Governor of Kansas ordered the militia to Johnson County to protect the inhabitants, and, if possible, overtake the guerillas. Gen. Blunt also sent troops after them.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 6th inst., brought $304,027 in treasure, and later news from the Isthmus and from Central and South America. The news of the action of the National Convention of Colombia, received by the previous arrival, is confirmed. Mosquera was elected Provisional President, and an election by the people is to take place in April next. From Central America we hear that Carrera had organized another expedition against Salvador, and was said to be on his way to the frontier. There was a report from Callao, brought by passengers on the South American mail steamer, that a rebel pirate steamer had made her appearance off Cape Horn.

News from Japan to the 11th of May has been received by way of San Francisco. There were thirteen British war vessels at Kanagawa. The English Admiral had demanded of the Japanese Government a large indemnity, and the surrender of the murderers of Mr. Richardson, the British Consul. Should the demand be refused, England and France would declare war against Japan. The native inhabitants had nearly all left Kanagawa, and all merchant vessels had been detained to take on board the foreign residents in case war ensued, which was considered probable.

The Mayor and Comptroller will notify the Common Council to-day that they have selected the *Herald* and the *Tribune* as Corporation papers. The heads of departments will also be notified to the same effect.

On Piers Nos. 12 and 13 North River, the Government officials have placed deserters to work on the transports during the strike of the stevedores, and have a company of regulars to protect them.

The sales of U. S. Stock of 1882, in this City, amounted on Saturday to $1,282,750, and for the week, to $9,319,000. The Stock of 1881 advanced to 108½ ℔ cent. Gold Coin was 1¼ higher than on Friday, closing 143⅞. The Share market was better, and the active Railways left off firm. Money 7 ℔ cent., and in good supply to the Brokers.

Transactions in Breadstuffs and Provisions were more extensive on Saturday. Flour was irregular in value, while Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork and Lard were firmer. Less activity was discernable in Fish, Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Rice, Tallow and Whisky. Cotton was inactive. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay and Wool. Freights continued quiet. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 563 vessels of all classes in port.

A Card of Invitation to the South, with Compliments of the Democracy.

We must leave it to our readers to imagine what the sensations of our fellow-citizens in the seceded States will be, when they learn that the Democratic Convention of Ohio "will hail with delight a desire on their part to return to their allegiance," and that the Convention aforesaid "will coöperate with them to restore peace." The joy which this intelligence will diffuse through the Confederacy will be, we need hardly say, as intense as it is pure, for it will, of course, at once put a stop to hostilities, and relieve the South from the pressure of misery and privation under which it has so long labored. The only sad reflection which this happy event is calculated to inspire is the thought that it should not have happened sooner. Nobody who possesses a spark of humanity can avoid deploring the unnatural reticence which led the Democratic party to conceal their real sentiments so long, when the utterance of them was all that was needed to put an end to "this dreadful war." It is well known that the sole reason for which the Cotton States left the Union was their mistaken notion that nobody at the North wanted them in it, and the citizens in those parts being men of sensitive and retiring dispositions, of course got out of it as fast as possible, and now resolutely persist in staying out, and are fighting in the conviction that the aim of the radicals is simply to cut the throats of all the adult males, and lead the women and children into captivity. Now we cannot help saying that under these circumstances, the Democratic party has been guilty of culpable negligence in not coming forward at the outset, and in a frank and manly way telling Jefferson Davis and his friends that they would prefer that the South would not leave the Union; and that it was heartily welcome to remain in it as long as it pleased.

It is also well known that nothing of this kind was done. No compromises were offered, no Conventions were proposed, no amendments to the Constitution suggested; the points in dispute between the North and South were not even discussed. The two parties were never brought together to debate their mutual causes of complaint. The South preserved a dignified silence. Not one word was said by orator or newspaper in the Slave States of their reasons for being dissatisfied with the Union; and the Northern orators and newspapers in like manner never said one word by way of letting the South know what they thought of it or its doings. So one fine morning the South marched off in a pet, under the leadership of the passionate, impulsive, hair-brained Davis, the young and gushing and irresponsible Toombs, the soft-hearted, sentimental Yancey, and a few other thoughtless young people who did not know what they were doing or whither they were going.

It has, of course, been perfectly plain ever since that all that was needed to bring them back was for some organized responsible body, such as the Democratic party, to say—*Come*. Why the Democratic party has not sooner uttered the magic word, we do not know. That it was cruel and inhuman to keep silent so long, it is needless to say; but let us all be thankful that the silence has been at last broken, and that the Southern States are now at last aware of the fact that the Democracy of Ohio will "hail their return to their allegiance with delight." Of course the only thing that now remains to be done is to make arrangements for receiving them with appropriate solemnities. There is really nothing worth mentioning to be settled, beyond the ceremonial. It has been suggested by George Saunders, and one or two other gentlemen friends of the South, that it would be a graceful thing for us to mark our sense of their politeness in rejoining the Union by repudiating our own debts, and offering to pay theirs; and it might be well for us to do it. What nobler and more Christian thing would it be possible for a Christian people to do than to settle the bills incurred by its misguided enemies in fighting it? As to our own creditors, their wickedness in lending us money to enable us to war upon our Southern brethren, is so palpable and so odious that we shall do the world a service in letting them whistle for both their principal and interest.

There remains one other thing, which we have the best reason for knowing would be highly acceptable to the South, and which, in fact, reluctant as they will be to mention it, they will doubtless be driven into proposing, unless we kindly anticipate them. Their views on "niggers" and "free society" are well known. We have at the North a large number of free negroes, whose presence will always be highly offensive to such Southern gentlemen as may honor us with their company. Ought we not, therefore, to hunt them up at once, and enslave them, either by selling them to private individuals, or committing them to Sing Sing to hard labor for life? It is well known that they are utterly incapable of taking care of themselves, and if let run loose will eventually die. It would be, therefore, an act of charity, as well as of courtesy, to paddle them all soundly, and then dispose of them to the highest bidder. Having done this, common decency, as well as common consistency, requires that we should hang all the leading Abolitionists. We have the authority of several of our shrewdest Democrats, for saying that there never will be peace as long as these men are alive. There is nothing more certain than that their death would diffuse universal hilarity through the South, and it is considered in the very best Southern circles that they have richly merited it. Why should we not, therefore, execute a few of them, and make all writing or speaking about Slavery, except in praise of it, punishable by breaking on the wheel and burning alive? We should then go on prosperously, peacefully, harmoniously, enjoying the respect of all mankind and our own, and have no more war, or taxation, or conscription.

The President on Arbitrary Arrests.

President Lincoln has replied to the resolutions of the Albany Democratic meeting, in a letter which will be read with general interest. It is full, candid, clear and conclusive. Unless they are entirely blinded by prejudice or controlled by party zeal, the Democrats who addressed the President on this subject, cannot fail to concede very great weight to the considerations which he presents in reply.

Mr. Lincoln vindicates the right and the duty of the Government, under the Constitution, to make arbitrary arrests whenever and wherever, "in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." He shows that this right is not limited by any military lines—it is not restricted to the camp or the field; it exists, and is to be exercised wherever the public safety may require it,—and that is to be determined in the exercise of a sound judgment, and upon the official responsibility of those to whom that trust may be confided. He shows that in the case of Mr. Vallandigham, according to the best of his information and belief, the public safety *did* require his arrest, and that the action of the civil tribunals would not have been adequate to the emergency. At the same time, the President leaves no room for doubt of his profound and unchangeable devotion to the great principles of freedom of speech and of personal liberty, and to the guarantees by which these rights are secured in the Constitution. "I, too," he says, "am devotedly for them after civil war, and before civil war, and *at all times*, except when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require their suppression." But in these cases he regards the public safety as, by the express terms of the Constitution, the supreme law.

The letter is highly creditable to the President's ability, and will be accepted by the country at large as additional proof of the conscientious and single-hearted patriotism which he brings to the discharge of duties and responsibilities which are without a parallel for magnitude in the history of the country.

An Important Discovery.—We find the name of "Mr. S. G. Lynch" signed to a card avowing himself the "acting supervisor" on behalf of the Government of telegraphic dispatches from Washington to the newspaper Press. We welcome this tardy revelation of the person who is responsible for the extraordinary performances in the matter of transmitting news, which have so long excited the wonder of the outside world. We have felt his existence and activity for a long time. He has done more to mislead the country, damage the reputation of the Press, and encourage profanity among its members, than all other departments of the Government—which is saying a good deal. We never expected to know his name: but the age which witnessed the discovery of the head of the Nile has revealed it. We are not surprised to find that it is *Lynch*. A little reflection would have assured us of that in advance. We feel emboldened to ask a favor at his hands. Now that he stands before the world, personally responsible for his suppressions and manipulations of army news, we beg him, for his own sake as well as for ours, to exercise, if it be not too much trouble, a little common sense. The merest trifle of that commodity would raise his reputation immensely, and would put the whole newspaper world and the rest of mankind under everlasting obligations. Try, Mr. Lynch—just once, do!

On the Rappahannock.

Information reached this City yesterday from Washington that Lee's army, 90,000 strong, was on this side of the Rappahannock, marching northward, and that Hooker's army also had left its camping ground, and was hastening North to prevent the advance of the rebels. Lee, it would seem, had his army massed in preparation for a movement in the early part of last week, and before its close crossed the river by the fords above Fredericksburgh, and was apparently pushing for the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—after reaching which we can but conjecture the line or the route by which he would attempt to reach the Potomac. In the meantime, by Friday last, Hooker's whole army was on its northward march, following on that day a line between Warrenton and Catlett's Station, (on the Orange and Alexandria road,) with a view to bar Lee's progress, in whatever direction it should be. All our commissary stores have been embarked from Aquia Creek.

The force credited to Lee (90,000 men) may seem too large for the fact. It is certainly larger than the force he had at Chancellorsville, on the first of last month But we know that at that time he had heavy detachments on the Blackwater and in North Carolina, which he could not call up, but which are now known to have joined him. He also has massed on the North Fork of the Rappahannock, as was discovered on Tuesday last, all the cavalry in Virginia, except, perhaps, the few horsemen who have lately been dashing around Fairfax County. There seems good reason to believe that the cavalry battle last week prevented the rebel cavalry from making the northward or eastward movement which was undoubtedly intended—probably in advance of Lee's main army—for the purpose of destroying our communications, cutting telegraph wires, and capturing our outlying detachments. Longstreet's Corps, lately at Culpepper Court-house, has, doubtless, if our present news be correct, been pushed forward to join Lee on the upper waters of the Rappahannock. The magnitude of Hooker's army, since its depletion by the loss of two years' and nine months' regiments, or since the battle of Chancellorsville, has not been published. But certainly it cannot be inferior to Lee's; and we find the statement that he has lately been heavily reinforced from the Nansemond, the Peninsula and elsewhere.

No official or semi-official indications of these movements have reached us from Washington; and the accounts we have obtained from other sources differ considerably. But there seems to be an agreement that our chief army and the chief army of the rebels are both on the move, and on such a route and so closely together, that they can hardly avoid a collision very long.

A Municipal Mode of Solving Legal Difficulties.—The Legislature, at its last session, enacted that the Mayor and Comptroller of this City "*shall designate four papers having the largest daily circulation*, and any six others in their discretion—not to exceed ten in all"—and that the Corporation advertising shall be done in those papers and in no others. One would think this reasonably explicit and imperative; but the ingenuity of City officials is adequate to any emergency. Under the law a circular was issued to the papers of the City, from the replies to which it appeared that the Times, *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Sun* were the four papers having "the largest daily circulation." The Comptroller then raised the point that *City* circulation alone was intended by the law, and declined to concur with the Mayor in "designating" the papers named. The Mayor applied for a mandamus, and obtained it; but, instead of obeying it, the Comptroller announces his intention of carrying the question to the Court of Appeals—which he, doubtless, has a perfect right to do.

But while the Mayor and Comptroller find it impossible to agree in construing the law, they have not the slightest trouble in agreeing to violate it. They have agreed to designate *two* papers and to require all the Corporation advertising to be done in them! They have no more right to do this than they have to designate twenty or to restrict the publication to one. They are required to designate *four*, and in their discretion six more; but they have no shadow of authority to restrict the advertising to two, or in any other respect to act otherwise than as the law directs.

There is a very simple way of solving the difficulty which the Comptroller's ingenuity has raised. They have found out what four papers have the "largest daily circulation:" now let them ascertain which four have the largest *City* circulation. If they prove to be the same four, then those are, beyond all dispute, *the* four to be designated. If a controversy should arise in regard to any one or more of them, then that could be reserved for the Courts to settle. But this, we presume, would be too simple and straight-forward a mode of settling a dispute to satisfy the municipal mind. It is easier and more natural to agree to *violate* the law outright; that adjusts all party interests, leaves no room for disappointed expectations, and maintains the official character at its ordinary level.

Our Execrable Streets.

Those citizens who have not been in Cologne, and have, consequently, not had an opportunity of sniffing the three hundred and sixty-five "well-defined and separate stinks." which Coleridge declared that city of perfumes to possess, may form an excellent idea of the atmosphere of the place from the olfactory experience of the last week in this city. In fact Cologne, in its foulest days, could not compare for one moment to New-York as it is to-day. We count our bad smells by the thousand, not by the hundred. Every second house has a barrel or two of abomination in front of the door, and every barrel emits a stench of its own—distinct, peculiar, disgusting and dangerous. How long the nuisance is to last, it is impossible to say. The ways of the municipality are inscrutable, and it would always be safer to predict the close of the war, or the breaking of "the back of the rebellion," than what the City rulers will do next. But we must do them the justice to say that, in this matter, they seem at last in earnest, and, during the last two or three days, have been making praiseworthy and heroic efforts to have our pest barrels removed, and the reign of decency restored. What success will attend their efforts we shall, however, not know for a few days.

The holder of what is called the "Hackley contract," ought to clean the streets. He is bound by his engagement to do so; and he has furnished sureties in large amounts to guarantee the faithful performance of his duty. But he does *not* clean the streets, and he has never done so, and his sureties will not do it; and he has, nevertheless, drawn large amounts of money on the theory that he has done it; and, to cap the climax, he will not let anyone else take his place. Moreover, nobody seems to have the power either to make him do his work or to enforce against him the penalties of not doing it; and he threatens everybody who attempts to meddle with him with injunctions—a formidable weapon, as there is no conceivable act, from the assumption of a public office to the sweeping of a chimney, which in New-York may not be, at least temporarily, prevented by an injunction, if anybody will take the trouble to apply for it.

The City authorities now propose seriously to abrogate the contract, and in the meantime to clean the City at the expense of the sureties. These gentlemen, however, will certainly not pay without a lawsuit, which means that they will not pay for a year or two, if ever; and the great question of *keeping* the City clean, consequently, is apparently as far from settlement as ever. There are two ways of doing it—one by permitting the City Inspector to employ as many men, and spend as much money as he may deem necessary for the purpose; and the other, by making a new contract with somebody else. The first plan would probably be expensive, and might lead to a good deal of waste, but it would, perhaps, clean the City and keep it clean. The last one would apparently fix the sum which the job was to cost, but then the job would certainly never be done, or, if done, it would be done by the City itself as now.

The fact is, that if we have learned anything from experience, it is that in New-York, the conflicting interests and political intrigue, and divided responsibility by which all branches of the government are cursed, will always enable a contractor to set the municipality at defiance. No contract would ever anywhere be faithfully executed, if there were nobody empowered to enforce the penalty for its non-performance or imperfect performance. There is no one person armed with powers to do this on behalf of the City, and he must be a very much more stupid and indolent person than contractors usually are, who cannot get up a party in either of the Boards, sufficiently large and energetic to screen him from the consequences of his misconduct. And this failing him, he has always those *refugia peccatorum*, the Courts, to fall back upon, for an injunction.

What is most curious about all this is, that it is only now that the authorities seem to perceive that the city is dirty, and they talk of trying the contract system again, as if its defects were still in doubt. But the fact is, the City has for seven years, at least, been almost as dirty as it is to-day—scandalously and inexcusably dirty. It ought to be the healthiest city of its size in the world, considering its situation; while the fact is, that its rate of mortality is really higher than either Paris or London. The practice which prevails here of depositing ashes and garbage on the sidewalk, is unknown in any other large town in Christendom. The theory we believe is, that the contractor's carts are to come round and remove them every day; the fact is that they are only removed in the best of times once a week in the leading streets, and that in the streets inhabited by the poor, which need most attention, they are not removed once in six months; but remain on the sidewalk in boxes, apparently made for the purpose, disgusting both to the eye and the nose, and full of danger to the health. We venture to say that there is no New-Yorker, who knows what a clean city is, who has ever taken a stranger through the side streets without more or less shame. Considering how ready all classes are to pay any sum in taxes that may be necessary to secure health and comfort, the appearance of a single ash-barrel or garbage-box in any street, in daylight, at any season, is a disgrace to everybody connected with the government, and the appointment of either contractors or scavengers, so long as there is nobody to see that they do their duty, *day by day*, is simply a delusion and snare.

Happy to Hear It.—The *Albion* denies, with a profusion of emphasis and epithets, a recent statement in the Times that England has any desire to "break down the great and growing power of the United States." We are delighted to hear it. We are under deep and lasting obligations to the *Albion* for correcting our mistake, and for reassuring our perturbed souls as to the designs of England. Instead of "persistently and atrociously misrepresenting" that respectable nation on this point by "scandalous perversions of truth and falsifications of history," we put on record the consoling and conclusive assurance of our weekly cotemporary. We trust England will regard this as entirely satisfactory, and accept the assurances of our distinguished consideration.

Arctic Explorations.—We observe that Alderman Farley has brought forward a proposition in the City Councils to appropriate a sum of money to aid Capt. Hall in his projected renewal of his explorations in the Arctic regions. We trust the City Government will confirm this proposal. The money of the public may be used in this way to much better advantage than it is likely to be in any other. Capt. Hall is a man of great intelligence and ability, and is devoted heart and soul to the work of exploring the unknown regions which surround the North Pole. Unlike the English adventurers who have undertaken the same task, he relies exclusively for aid on the Esquimaux whom he finds *en route*, and with whom he has established relations of mutual confidence and friendship. He brought several of them with him to this country on his return from his recent voyage. He finds them much more serviceable than any Europeans or Americans whom he could take with him. They are accustomed to the climate, understand the ways of overcoming the obstacles encountered by such an expedition, and are heartily devoted to those in whose service they enlist. Capt. Hall is encouraged in this enterprise by the active sympathy and efforts of some of our most influential citizens, and any aid that may be given him by the City Government will be well bestowed.

AMUSEMENTS.

The season is drawing languidly to a close, and the hardy provincials who seize upon the metropolis in the dog-days have not yet made their appearance. The "managers" who have a reputation with these classes, and expect to bag them, are chaffering with the proprietors of the various theatrical establishments, and will burst into full-blown direction in the course of a week or two. As to the theatrical profession of the City, the leading members of it will go to the country, and the rest, less provident, if not less gifted, will appear, with fitful industry, at all sorts of establishments. There are indications of a very active Summer season; let us hope that it will also be a profitable one. Miss Maggie Mitchell and the Webb sisters will soon open the campaign, and Mr. Mark Smith, with a well-selected company, will follow suit. At Niblo's Garden the new play will probably run until the commencement of Mr. Forrest's engagement, in September, so that the artists we have named, and others who may come, will be divided between the Winter Garden and Laura Keene's, for Mr. Wallack's handsome establishment will not, we understand, be sublet for dramatic purposes.

Planché's excellent drama called the "Knights of the Round Table" has been the latest revival at the last-named establishment. It was produced on Thursday last to a brilliant house, and will certainly enjoy several profitable representations. The work was played at the old theatre two years ago with much success. As a production, it received more attention then than now, but the acting was not better. Mr. Lester Wallack's *Tom Tittler* is an excellent low comedy impersonation, realizing in a graceful and thoroughly amusing manner all the impossible eccentricities of the dramatist's creation. Mr. Mark Smith as *Smith* was in his principal scene (at the tavern) very good; and Mr. Charles Fisher as *Captain Cozens* hardly left anything to be desired, so well sustained and admirable was his performance. We say hardly, because this excellent artist has a certain mannerism of gait—a way of vibrating on the toes of one foot whilst the other is being thrust forward at an exaggerated elevation—a sort of dancing swagger—that breaks out in every piece, and is strangely at variance with the strong and varied individuality which he infuses into so many of his impersonations. What is airy and gay in the character of the *Captain* is but feebly exhibited by a resort to such means. Miss Mary Gannon was, as she always is, irreproachably good; and Mrs. Hoey played the part of *Perdita* in a picturesque and pleasant way. The *rôle* had been intrusted to Miss Madeline Henriques, but, to the regret of every one present, it was announced that that charming and accomplished young lady was too severely indisposed to undertake it. To-night, at Mr. Wallack's theatre, the popular comedy of "Speed the Plough" will be performed.

The new drama of the "Duke's Motto" continues to attract tremendous houses to Niblo's. There is but one opinion of the merit of the play, and the stupidity of Mr. Collins' two songs. Why don't the gentleman sing these between the acts, or in the Summer Garden of the establishment, if he insists on inflicting them upon the public?

Mr. Barnum has obtained a new version of the French piece whence the "Duke's Motto" is derived, and will produce it to-day and to-night under the title of the "Duke's Device." The four dwarfs have been reëngaged, and can be seen at all hours. They will shortly take their departure for Europe.

A philosophical and scientific novelty that promises to be of much interest, will be exhibited to-night at Irving Hall. It is called the "Stereopticon," and is the invention of a gentleman named Fallon. The instrument reproduces the ordinary stereoscopic views on a scale of great magnitude, and with all that singular distinctiveness for which the little hand instrument is remarkable. The scope of such an invention is immense. It can exhibit some of the grandest products of art and architecture in proportions not unworthy of the originals. If all that is claimed for it is substantiated, the "Stereopticon" certainly deserves to be regarded as one of the most curious and instructive inventions of the age.

Mr. Edward Mollenhauer will produce his tragic opera, the "Corsican Bride," at the Winter Garden to-night. It will be given in German, with Mme. Rotter, Herr Quint, Herr Weinlich and others, well known singers, in the principal roles. The orchestra and chorus will be under the direction of the composer.

The concert saloon business does not seem to succeed very well at Laura Keene's theatre. It is to be laid aside to-night for a new piece called the "Wives of Paris," in which "the characters and incidents are full of music, song and flowers." So says the announcement, a document which also breaks out into the following luxuriance of thought and language: "Exhibiting, (it is the play that is supposed to be exhibiting,) a series of striking incidents in the careers of others whose chequered and fortuitous lives, freely mingled in the tumultuous sea of pomp and pleasure, are clearly perceptible in every scene, and can be easily identified by their close resemblance to the originals." If this is a specimen of the literary merits of the new production, the frequenters of Laura Keene's are likely to enjoy a high intellectual treat to-night.

Mr. A. H. Davenport announces his regular benefit for Thursday evening next, at the Winter Garden. The entertainments will be of a varied character, and sufficient, with the good management of the *beneficiare*, to secure an overwhelming attendance, The Webb Sisters, Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Herring, and other artists will assist. One of the comic features of the evening will be a burlesque of "Camille."

Musical.—Miss Emma B. Turner announces a concert, at Dodworth's Hall, for this evening. The programme will be found in the advertisement, and is sufficiently varied to suit all tastes.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen, with $304,027 in Treasure.

The Election of Mosquera as Provisional President of Colombia.

A Ship Burnt by a Rebel Pirate off Cape Horn.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. WILSON, which left Aspinwall on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brought $304,027 in treasure, consigned as follows:

FROM ASPINWALL.	
Order	$600
Murcial & Co.	560
Colgate & Hoffman	1,100
W. H. Knoeppel	732
F. Probst	7,000
Total	$9,992
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Order	$22,118
J. B. Newton & Co.	34,615
Marcus C. Hawley	6,251
Howes & Cowell	8,041
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	22,000
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	$47,460
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	14,100
H. Cohn & Co.	44,000
J. G. Parker & Son	6,000
J. T. Hayward	5,000
Wm. Meyer & Co.	11,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	73,000
F. Probst	450
From San Francisco	$294,035
From Aspinwall	9,992
Total	$304,027

We are indebted to the purser of the *Ocean Queen* for the prompt delivery of our correspondence.

FROM PANAMA.

The Election of Mosquera as Provisional President of Colombia—An Election by the People to be Held in April Next—From Central and South America—A Rebel Pirate Reported Off Cape Horn, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

The British mail steamer *Lyon*, from Cartagena the 2d inst., arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 3d. By her we have confirmation of the news brought by the opposition steamer and forwarded to you by last mail.

The National Convention adjourned on the 19th of May, after having finally passed the new Constitution. MOSQUERA was elected Provisional President of the Republic, or, more accurately, under the new act, *Confederacy*, to hold office until next April, when an election by the people will be had. The following gentlemen have been appointed to places in the new Cabinet: Señor SALGAR, Ministro Credito Nacional; QUIJANO, Interior and Foreign Relations; SANTOS ACOSTA, War; GONZALES CARAZA, Finance. Gen. LOPEZ and Dr. JUSTO AROSEMENA are appointed Ministers to Venezuela and Ecuador, respectively. A grant of $50,000 per annum is made for the support of the Government of the State of Panama.

The Central and South American steamers are both in. News from Central America not very important. CARRERA has organized another expedition against Salvador, and is reported to be on his way to the frontier.

All is perfectly quiet in Nicaragua, as also along the entire coast.

The steamer *Salvador*, from Central America, brings the following freight:

Southampton—339 zeroons cochineal, 111 bales sarsaparilla, 6 cases birds, 1 bag coffee, 4 cases samples, 9 pkgs. specie. Liverpool—223 bags coffee, 170 zeroons cochineal, 31 bales cotton. New-York—101 bags coffee, 3 bales deerskins, 6 bales cotton, 1 case merchandise.

The mails from the South have not yet come on shore, and we have no details of news from that direction. From inquiry among the passengers, however, I am led to believe that there is nothing of importance, except the following:

Capt. LEACH, of the American ship *George Green*, at Callao, reports having seen a ship on fire off Cape Horn; says that he stood for her, when he discovered a steamer carrying the Confederate flag, laying not far from the burning vessel. Just at this time a large ship hove in sight, and the steamer started in pursuit of her, when LEACH made all possible haste to escape from the dangerous locality.

This seems to be but a report; but still it is not an improbable one. [The *Alabama*, after her depredations on the Brazilian Coast, was reported to have sailed south on the 21st of April. Possibly she is the steamer referred to.—ED. TIMES.]

The steamer *Valparaiso*, from South America, brings the following freight:

Southampton—119 pkgs. specie, 687 zeroons bark, 8 pkgs. merchandise.

Liverpool—868 bags cobalt ore, 168 bags copper ore, 227 bales wool, 66 bales cotton, 10 bales goat skins, 25 zeroons bark.

New-York—311 zeroons bark, 30 bales cotton, 29 pks. merchandise, 50 hides.

Chemistry in Cambridge.

Many will regret the retirement of Prof. E. N. HORSFORD from his Professorship in Harvard University. His long and successful services in founding and developing the Lawrence Scientific School, and recently in the Rumford Professorship of Chemistry applied to the arts, have earned for him a well based reputation, which will follow him in the more private sphere to which he now withdraws. We anticipate and hope that the active habits of research formed during his past years of professional duty, will be rather expanded than suspended by the greater leisure which he may expect in applying chemistry to manufactures as a private citizen.

We understand that his successor is to be chosen in a few days, and we feel ourselves justified in frankly expressing to those charged with this important trust a sincere and friendly interest in the result of their choice. Science has so much importan work to do in this country, that a true regard for its promotion leads us to urge its claims as superior to all other considerations in a case like this. The sole present hope of seeing the idea of a true University carried out in our country rests on Harvard. It already has gathered much of the apparatus, both material and personal, for an expanded scheme of University lectures. AGASSIZ, PIERCE, GRAY, WYMAN, PARSONS, CHILDS, BOWEN, COOKE, &c., are names which would adorn any University of Europe; and it is not impertinence in us when we urge that such a list of men should be guarded as *national* property, and should on no account suffer belittling through the interpolation of mere good fellows, who are scientific nobodies. It seems to us that no man whose scientific genius and attainments are not of the very first order should be foisted into any Cambridge chair through family influence, complaisance, good nature, or even because of his teaching faculty. Simply because Harvard has the venerable traditions, and, to a great degree, the first-class men requisite for unfolding our needed and longed for University, do we feel justified in urging that only first-class men should now be chosen to its vacant chairs.

We have heard Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS, of the New-York Free Academy, spoken of by experts as the proper man for the Rumford Professorship. It will hardly be doubted by any competent judge that Prof. GIBBS is very nearly, if not absolutely, the leading American chemist. What PIERCE is to mathematics, GRAY to botany, AGASSIZ to natural history, GIBBS can become to chemistry, if released from the drudgery of teaching boys, and for a few years favored by real University opportunities. Since Columbia College unwisely exalted faith above works, and thus lost its claim on Prof. GIBBS, there has been no position in New-York appropriate to his qualifications, and there seems little promise of any such in the near future. Hence, we should spare with a certain sense of disgrace the single first-class chemist of our City; yet we should reluctantly, yet gladly, see his merits rewarded and his prospects improved, even at the expense of his departure from our midst. There are other good and promising chemists, who may be thought of for the Rumford Professorship, but the electors of Harvard could scarcely suppose any of them equal or nearly equal to GIBBS in those solid and ascertained qualifications which make the glory and usefulness of Professorships and Universities. The glory and cherished hopes of an American University in fact as in name, acting on the minds of such cultivated gentlemen as those who govern Harvard, can hardly fail to narrow down the question to the single point of *qualifications*; and if this prove true, New-York must be prepared to release her hold on a highly endowed and cultivated man, whose place could hardly be supplied.

H. B. E.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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Undergarments, and
Men's Furnishing Goods.

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No. 96 Bowery,
No. 165 Fifth-avenue, and
No. 163 Fulton-street,
Brooklyn.

Dress Shirts made to order.

[Advertisement.]

"How to Train up a Child," by Rev. H. W. BEECHER; Trying Times for the Young; The Basis of all Training; Birth Stamps the Man; Poets, Artists and Speakers; Dispositions Inherited; Mind depends on Body; How Men are Measured; Orators; Human Responsibility; Free Agency; Parents should Study Children; All the Faculties Good; Radical Mistakes; Choice of Vocation; Sacredness of Parentage. In June No. *Phrenological Journal*. Only 10c., worth $1. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Summer Number of Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*, with full and reliable information on all the latest novelties in dress for ladies and children. Every lady, mother, milliner and dressmaker should see the splendid Summer number, now ready, containing five full size patterns.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

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GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

From the New-York Express.

A. T. Stewart & Co.—Cotton, Butter, &c.—We regret to have copied from the Washington *Republican* a letter written by one of its editors which grossly misstates the transactions of this firm in cotton goods. We have made inquiry into this subject, and are fully authorized to state that neither under the "Chancellorsville cloud," nor any other cloud, nor at any other time, has the firm speculated in cotton, or cotton goods, or indeed any other goods. On the contrary, so far as domestic cottons are concerned, the whole increase of stock for January, February, March, April and May last, over and above the sales for those months, did not exceed in value, for the entire period, three hundred thousand dollars; and further, that at no time since the month of February has the whole stock of such domestic goods amounted to as much as one third of the sales of such goods for the months of January and February; and also, that the alleged loss of two millions of dollars on cottons or any other goods, and the statement that "cottons, shirtings, and sheetings were marked down upon his counter, in one day, from forty cents per yard to twenty-eight," are entire fabrications. The purchases of such goods, after the "Chancellorsville cloud," were, for the ten days succeeding, less than twenty thousand dollars, and were merely to assort stock or execute daily orders.

Whilst on this subject we made inquiry as to the transactions of the firm in the article of butter, as to which statements have been published for weeks and extensively believed of large transactions to furnish the means of remittance to England and the Continent, to pay for goods purchased, and learnt—we were certain that such was the case from the well known conservative rules of the firm, in adhering to the strict line of their business—that never had a single pound been purchased directly or indirectly, by or for the firm or any of its members, for any such purpose, or for any purpose except for the table of their respective families.

The report on this subject was doubtless started by speculators in butter to help the price of the article, and enable them to impose on innocent parties, who, we suppose, will take care not to be misled hereafter by such false statements.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Straw Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS, MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.—Persons afflicted with either of these diseases are earnestly desired to try STURGIS' ELECTRIC COMPOUND, a remedy which is more effective than anything ever before discovered.
B. W. WILLIAMS, Proprietor, Boston. D. S. BARNES & CO., New-York, No. 202 Broadway, General Agents.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The WEED, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BENEDICT—STURDEVANT.—In Danbury, Conn., at the First Congregational Church, by Rev. S. G. Coe, Mr. A. G. BENEDICT and Miss EMILY L., daughter of Elijah Sturdevant, of Danbury.

MOORE—HUYCK.—In Rensselaerville, Albany County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. Mr. Reynolds, JEROME B. MOORE, Esq., of Nevada, Cal., and M. LIBBIE HUYCK, daughter of John S. Huyck, Esq., of the former place.

RICHMOND—CARTER.—In Yonkers, at St. John's Church, on Wednesday evening, June 10, by Rev. Dr. Carter, GEORGE RICHMOND and MARIA BEACH, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

SEEBACH—PAGENDARM.—On Sunday, June 14, by Rev. A. H. M. Held, Capt. WILLIAM SEEBACH and Miss HENRIETTE M. PAGENDARM, all of this City.

DIED.

BANVARD.—In Glenada, Cold Spring, L. I., on Tuesday, June 9, GERTRUDE ADELIA, eldest daughter of John Banvard, aged 14 years.

DE VOE.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 12, LUCY, daughter of Thomas F. and Lucy De Voe, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, on Monday morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 80 West 13th-st. The remains will be taken to St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, by the Hudson River Railroad train, which leaves 31st-st. station at 11:52 o'clock A. M.

GAGE.—On Saturday, June 13, ICHABOD L. GAGE, formerly a merchant of this City, aged 51 years and 26 days. His remains will be taken to Syracuse for interment.

HETHERINGTON.—In Suffolk, Va., on Friday, June 12, HUGH HETHERINGTON, of New-York Mounted Rifles, Troop A, who was killed while on picket duty, by rebel bushwhackers.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, June 16, at 2 o'clock, from his mother's residence, No. 124 East 16th-st.

HOFFMAN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, June 14, JOHN HOFFMAN, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner De Kalb and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. The time of funeral will be published in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, June 14, ALONZO P. JONES, in the 26th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

JONES.—On Saturday, June 13, JOSIAH JONES, deaf mute, son of David and Sarah Jones, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, 18th-st., west of 5th-av., on Monday, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NORRIS.—On Sunday, June 14, at his residence, No. 178 Thompson-st., New-York City, DANIEL W. NORRIS, aged 57 years and 7 months.

Due notice of his funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 12, LEONORA, infant daughter of Geo. L. and Christina M. Nichols.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from No. 109 Clinton-st., corner of State.

PETRIE.—On Saturday, June 13, CATHERINE, wife of James S. Petrie, aged 47 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

ROBERTSON.—On Sunday morning, June 14, MARY CASSIN, youngest daughter of Robert A. and the late Harriette S. Robertson, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, G. A. Trowbridge, No. 100 West 48th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, June 16, at 2½ o'clock.

REDFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 13, of diphtheria, ADA, only daughter of Bradley and Frances G. Redfield.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, this day, (Monday,) June 15, at 1½ o'clock, in the M. E. Church, at Portchester, N. Y.

WRIGHT.—On Thursday, June 11, AMELIA WRIGHT, wife of John D. Wright, of Poughkeepsie, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on First day, (Sunday,) 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her residence at Poughkeepsie, and on Second day, (Monday,) at Friends' Meeting-house, Flushing, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
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"When Downe Reserve shall lack its heir,
Shame and remorse will linger there!
With flower on tomb, and moss on stone,
Many a year will have come and gone!
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And a fairer hand will take up the sway!
Fair hand! steel glove! not long thy reign!
Clouds and storms will gather again!

* * * * * *

Then comes the fairest! Who would not serve?
All hail to the Ladye of Downe Reserve!"

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
FOR JUNE 27, 1863,
contains the opening chapters of a most fascinating and delightful Romance, entitled
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THE MYSTERY AT WISHING WELL,
BY MARGARET BLOUNT,
Author of "Regina; or, The Birthright," "Kitty Atherton," etc.

READY AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS AT NOON TO-DAY.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,

Of Philadelphia, can be found at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and cordially invites all those suffering from diseases of the Lungs, Liver or Stomach, to call on him as above. All advice free; but for a thorough examination of the lungs with the RESPIROMETER, he charges $3.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

In this climate, a vast number of persons are more or less affected with disorders of the liver, arising from inflammation or obstruction of that organ. The common symptoms of liver complaint are a dull pain or aching in the right side, particularly on pressure; some difficulty of breathing, yellow furred tongue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, disorder of the stomach and bowels, sick headache, costiveness at some times, and diarrhœa at others, slight fevers toward evening, night sweats, &c. Some of the appearances of liver complaint are so much like those of pulmonary consumption, that one of these disorders is often mistaken for the other. It is a common mistake among physicians to suppose that liver complaint can be cured only by calomel; but this remedy is generally worse than the disease—for they who once submit to a "course of mercury," may assure themselves that they will never enjoy perfect health afterwards.

Dr. J. H. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, a purely vegetable compound, answers every purpose for which calomel is prescribed, and they cannot possibly do any injury. Their action on the liver is so wonderful, that some "regular physicians" who have witnessed the cures performed by them, erroneously reported that they must contain calomel. To contradict this slander, Dr. Schenck made oath before an Alderman in Philadelphia, that the Mandrake Pills contain no mineral substance whatever, and a copy of this affidavit is published in Dr. Schenck's pamphlet. Dr. S. pledges himself that these Mandrake Pills will cure any case of liver complaint, and abundant evidence of the fact is exhibited at his offices in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, where the certificates of his patients, many of them persons of the highest respectability, are kept on file.

All of DR. SCHENCK'S Medicines are for sale by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by Druggists generally.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY-MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best-fitting shirts offered in this City.
FRENCH FLANNEL ARMY SHIRTS,
GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS,
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
&c.
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
At the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP,

Called RENOVATING RESOLVENT, is the most extraordinary medicine for the cure of all Skin Diseases, Humors, Sores, Chronic Diseases, Scrofula, Ricketts, Sore Legs, Swellings of the Glands, Syphilitic Diseases in the world. One bottle of this remedy will make more pure blood and add greater clearness to the skin than a dozen bottles of the most popular Sarsaparillas. Infants afflicted with sore heads, "breakings out," cankers, &c., are cured in a few days. One to six bottles will cure the worst cases of Skin Diseases. Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by Druggists.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
Cures Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints.

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Cures Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR THE SALE
OF
THE CELEBRATED
★ IN'S RENOVATING POWDERS
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for "STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS," from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross.

All orders must be addressed to
M. W. STARIN & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 209 Duane-st.

THE GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 1 PINE-ST.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
NO. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton,*)
Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

ROGERS & RAYMOND
Take great pleasure in notifying the
RETURNING REGIMENTS,
who have fought the good fight, and received their discharge, that they will find the prices of the firm for their FASHIONABLE AND SERVICEABLE CLOTHING almost as low as before the war. No other house supplies a first-class
SUMMER OUTFIT,
for dress, business or traveling purposes, on such
REASONABLE TERMS.
Central Warehouse, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
Broadway Store, No. 214 Broadway.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

ICE CREAM.—STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS, Sunday School picnics and excursions, church fairs, gardens, steamboats, parties, &c., supplied as usual at the old price, $1 50 per gallon, by Patent Steam Ice-cream Company, No. 188 Chatham-square. ALBERT HALL, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO TAX PAYERS!
REDFIELD'S
HAND BOOK OF THE U. S. TAX LAW
Contains a far greater amount of information than any other work on the subject, and
IS FREE FROM THE ERRORS OF OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Every article, every pursuit and every profession taxed—and there are over three hundred distinct subjects—is separately treated, and the bearing of the law, and all the decisions affecting each, are given at length and fully explained.

THE NEW EDITION NOW OFFERED contains the Latest Decisions, and several Special Chapters are devoted to the INCOME TAX.

☞ Some Tax-Payers have saved more than one hundred times the cost of the Book by the information obtained from it.

The Publishers confidently invite a comparison of this work with any other, and believe it will be pronounced THE MOST CORRECT, as well as the BEST AND CHEAPEST now before the public.

One vol., 12mo, 340 pages, neatly bound, price $1 25.

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Address J. S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.
BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings, N. Y.

BARON LIEBIG'S GREAT WORK ON
AGRICULTURE!
The result of sixteen years' observation.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE NATURAL LAWS OF HUSBANDRY,
By JUSTUS VON LIEBIG.
Edited by JOHN BLYTH, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Cork.
1 volume, 12mo, cloth, 387 pages, $1 50.

"In the following work Baron Liebig has given to the public his mature views on agriculture, after sixteen years of experiments and reflection. The fundamental basis of the work is still the so-called mineral theory, which holds that the food of plants is of inorganic nature, and that every one of the elements of food must be present in a soil for the proper growth of a plant. The discovery of the remarkable power of absorption possessed by arable soils has necessarily led to a modification of the views regarding the mode in which plants take up their food from the soil. As the food of plants cannot exist for any length of time in solution in soils, it is clear that there cannot be a circulation of such solution toward the roots, but the latter must go in search of food. Hence the great importance of studying the ramification of the roots of plants, and the mode of growth of the different classes of plants cultivated by man."—*Extract from Preface.*

Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

AN ANSWER TO COLENSO.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE HOLY WORD IN ITS OWN DEFENCE;
ADDRESSED TO BISHOP COLENSO AND ALL OTHER EARNEST SEEKERS AFTER TRUTH.
By Rev. ABIEL SILVER,
Author of "Lectures on the Symbolic Character of the Sacred Scriptures."
1 vol. 12mo. 305 pages. $1 25.

"In this work we lay no claim to originality, either in the harmony of the system, the doctrines we present, or in the Science of Correspondences. The diction and manner of treating the subject only are ours. All the principles and views rest in, and can be rationally sustained by, the Word and the works of the Most High God. Our entire argument, therefore, is: Thus saith God's Word, and thus say God's Works."—*Extract from Preface.*

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
HAVE IN PRESS,
WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH.
BY COLONEL B. ESTRAN,
Of the Confederate Army.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what effects unhappy marriages have upon health, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THOSE EXQUISITE AND EXTRAORDINARY BOOKS, WITH FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.—For particulars inquire at the office of publication, No. 30 Ann-st., New-York. CALVIN BLANCHARD keeps that place. It is on the shortest route from from Wall-st. to the city cars. Come to No. 30 Ann-st., and be delighted.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.—Libraries, pamphlets, magazines, &c., bought for cash; 100,000 books on science, history, biography, &c., on hand; 100,000 pieces of music at less than quarter price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald* for 1861 and 1862, each nicely bound. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

JUNE,
1863.
An unusually fine assortment
of
LINENS, DRILLINGS,
and
SUMMER WOOLENS,
Ready made and made to order,
And at Reduced Prices.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS
FOR MAKING
ROOT BEER.
One of the pleasantest and healthiest Beverages known is made from this Extract, and its invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid, as well as those in the enjoyment of good health.
Druggists, Masters of Vessels, Hotel-keepers, Root Beer Makers, Sutlers in the Army, Private Families, &c., will find it to their advantage to use this invaluable Compound, as it will insure to them at all times a healthy and delicious Beverage.
GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York.
25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2 50 per bottle, and $4 per gallon—with full directions.
Sold by Druggists generally.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF BLOOD-SPITTING, L.Y.D.S.
Summer is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.
One Dollar per Bottle—(which often cures.)
Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 502 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism, and never fails.
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN-STARCH,
For Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, &c.,
IS THE ORIGINAL ESTABLISHED IN 1849.
☞ *Mr. Kingsford has brought this article to perfection.*

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH
IS THE STANDARD.
It is not Bleached or Adulterated.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUFactory and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
All goods warranted.

UNION

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION
Will hold a meeting at Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 15, at 8 o'clock.
SPEAKERS.
Rev. L. H. KING,
WALDO HUTCHINS, Esq., and
Hon. S. G. NOBLE, Ex-Gov. of Wisconsin.
☞ The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies.
MARTIN THATCHER, Pres.
C. M. VANDERVOORT, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD UNION LEAGUE.
A special meeting of the Seventeenth Ward National Union League will be held at room No. 24, Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, June 15, at 8 o'clock. All citizens of the Ward are invited to attend. Addresses by Henry A. Burr, Esq., Horace Greeley, and others.
HENRY A. BURR, President.
HENRY S. WALLACE, }
FORMAN WHITNEY, } Secretaries.

MILITARY.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
RECRUITS WANTED.
RECRUITS WANTED.
Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 65 Franklin-st.
Only those men disabled in the service, whether still in the army, or honorably discharged, will be received in this
CORPS OF HONOR.
Those capable of performing guard duty and light marches will be assigned to duty in the First Battalion; those who have lost an arm, to the Second Battalion; those who have lost a leg, and are least effective, to the Third Battalion.
JAS. W. POWELL, Jr.,
First Lieutenant Invalid Corps, U. S. A.
Recruiting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 271 Broadway, New-York City.
CAVALRY.
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.
Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 271 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1863.
ENROLLMENT.

Any person knowing of any one between the ages of 20 and 45 liable to do military duty, residing in this, the Fourth Congressional District, whose name he has reason to believe is not enrolled at this office, is requested to directly or indirectly inform the Provost-Marshal, that they may be enrolled, and not throw their share of the burden on others.

All persons having given false names will immediately notify the Provost-Marshal, that the fictitious name may be erased, lest they be subject to draft twice, once for the real name, and once for that assumed, which in many cases has been ascertained.
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, Fourth District, New-York.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS,
ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY,
FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE,
No. 167 BROADWAY,
ERNEST M. BEMENT,
Colonel Commanding.

PRESENTATION OF THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE CITY TO BRIG.-GEN. MEAGHER.—The following correspondence has passed between the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council and Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher:

DEAR SIR: A preamble and resolution was unanimously passed by both branches of the City Government, and was duly approved by His Honor the Mayor, on the 29th ult., directing the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council to proffer you, Sir, upon your arrival in this Metropolis, the hospitalities of the City, as a slight token of the esteem in which you are held by the people of this City, speaking through their representatives, and as an evidence of their recognition of the invaluable services rendered by yourself and the heroic men comprising the "Irish Brigade," in defence of the integrity of the Union and the perpetuation of the inestimable blessings of free government, bequeathed to us by the founders of this Republic.

The Committee have perfected their arrangements for carrying into effect the intentions of the City authorities in the adoption of the preamble and resolution before alluded to, and have decided to request you to visit the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, on Tuesday next, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., when the Chief Magistrate of the City and the members of the Common Council will be present, to extend, formally, to you, the hospitalities of the City of New-York.

Have the kindness to inform the Committee if the above arrangement is in accordance with your wishes; if it is not, have the kindness to indicate a time and place more suitable to your convenience, when and where the Committee will be enabled to perform the pleasing and agreeable duty intrusted to them.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
TERENCE FARLEY,
Chairman of Committee.

NEW-YORK, No. 129 FIFTH-AVENUE,
June 12, 1863.

DEAR SIR—It will give me great pleasure to meet his Honor the Mayor, and other members of the City Government, at the Astor House, 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, June 16, in very grateful compliance with the invitation conveyed to me, in your esteemed communication of this date.

Thanking you cordially for the terms of honor and friendship, in which that invitation comes to me, I remain, most respectfully and truly yours.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To Alderman Terence Farley, Chairman of Committee on National Affairs.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.
NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OFFICERS who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to reënter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability,) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order, No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN ANY particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and, if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office for one week for transporting the mails twice each way daily, except a single trip on Sunday, between the United States Post-office Station G, No. 1,359 Broadway, and Kings Bridge Park. Stopping for the exchange of mails each way at the intermediate offices or stations, viz: Harsonville, Manhattanville, Washington Heights, or Carmansville.

The morning mail to leave Station G at an hour to be named by the Postmaster at New-York, and the evening mail to leave at an hour to be designated by him also.

The time to be occupied in the performance of each round trip not to exceed three hours.

The service to be performed by a trusty messenger, over 16 years of age, with a nicely-painted wagon so constructed as to render the mails placed therein perfectly safe in every particular, and lettered upon each side "U. S. Mail."

This service to commence on the 1st of July next, and to continue four years, unless otherwise directed by the Postmaster at New-York.

Each proposal for the Transmission of the Mails as above stated must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Postmaster, with good and sufficient sureties to perform the service proposed. The Postmaster reserves the right to reject any or all bids for this service, which in his opinion are unworthy of being considered.

All bids for this service should be addressed to the Postmaster at New-York, *for one week*, indorsed "Proposals for Mail Service."

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

CIGARS!—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE CONstantly on hand and offer the same to the trade and supply orders for
From 10 to 500 m. State and Connecticut seed Conchas.
From 10 to 100 m. Seed and Havana Conchas.
From 10 to 500 m. Seed and Havana mixed Conchas.
From 10 to 100 m. Cabanas, all qualities.
20 m. Chinsurah Manillas, Nos. 2 and 3.
Genuine Manilla No. 2.
Genuine imported Havana Cigars, most any brand.
All goods warranted as represented and sold only for cash at the lowest market prices. Mail orders promptly attended to by
KELLNER & MOORE,
Manufacturers, No. 91 William-st., New-York.

MYRES'
AMAZONE
TINCTURE,
For the growth and preservation of the hair; try it, try it, to be convinced that it is the only real remedy to keep your hair from falling out or turning gray prematurely; contains no oil nor grease; purely medical. Sold by all druggists. $1 per bottle. Laboratory No. 451 4th-st.
Prof. D. M. MYRES.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board.
ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,

STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. HOE & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. DE FOREST & Co., 62 South-st.; SIMEON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, N. Y.; JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; GILMAN, SON & Co., 47 Exchange-place; WM. SMITH BROWN & Co., 53 Chambers-st.; HALSTED, HAINES & Co., 374 Broadway.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER, FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS, THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH, G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE, T. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. C. SATTERLEE, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON, NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD, ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON, JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON, EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JOHN J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

GRANT & SON,

No. 53 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.
U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

LAWRENCE & ST. JOHN,

STOCK, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Dealers in
Government Securities of all kinds,
Specie and Uncurrent Money.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commision.
CHAS. E. LAWRENCE.] [DAVID L. ST. JOHN,
Late Paying Teller Bank Republic.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 108 New-York Post-office.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company held at their office on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp, Anthony P. Halsey,
Richard J. Thorne, Henry G. Deforest,
James E. Cooley, Henry Rowland,
John P. Nesmith, Alexander M. Bruen,
Lambert Suydam, Gardener A. Sage,
Christian H. Sand, Nathaniel Briggs,
Charles Yates, Tarrant Putnam,
Paul Spofford, Harvey Weed,
George P. Pollen, Abraham B. Embury,
George Carpenter, Robert A. Robertson,
Gilbert M. Speir.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each," redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN, ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT, ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY, JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN, JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. By order of the Board
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 15th day of July next, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 30th inst., in Exchange on New-York at par. The 3 per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as agents, in all denominations, "at par" interest in gold, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Insurance and Bank Stocks, &c., at private sale.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company held on the 9th day of June, 1863, pursuant to public notice, at the office of the Company, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FOR DIRECTORS.
JAMES MURPHY, JOHN CLANCY,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND, JACOB CAMPBELL,
JESSE A. MARSHALL, JOHN J. BRADLEY,
PETER B. SWEENY, THOMAS A. GARDINER,
RICH'D B. CONNOLLY, PETER B. LOWERRE,
JOHN F. MARSHALL, BENJAMIN F. SEALY,
HUGH SMITH, LEONARD APPLEBY.

FOR INSPECTORS.
WILLIAM ROCKWELL,
DANIEL BARNES,
R. S. STANTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the said Directors, the following officers of said Company were unanimously reelected, viz.:

PRESIDENT.
JESSE A. MARSHALL.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
HUGH SMITH.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
JACOB CAMPBELL.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.
U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, LEWIS S. HALLOCK, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:
R. H. LOWRY, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
WM. R. TRAVERS, Esq., Banker.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, Esq.
P. M. BRYSON, Esq.
Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 78 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES held this day, the resignation of PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., as President of this institution, tendered at a previous meeting, was accepted.

Mr. Perit (one of the original corporators) having been a Trustee of the Bank thirty-four years, and its President for more than one-third of that period.

Resolutions regretting the necessity of his resignation, (occasioned by his removal from the City,) and expressing the high appreciation of the members of the Board for him personally, and in his official relation, were adopted, after which Wm. H. Macy, Esq., was elected President, and Wm. A. Booth, Esq., was elected Vice-President in place of Mr. Macy.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

DIVIDENDS.

58TH DIVIDEND

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT
out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st of July next.
June 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston June 12th, 1863, it was

Voted, That a dividend of six dollars per share, free of Government Tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the first day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 13th instant. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 13th until the 22d instant.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 12, 1863.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WM. H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees I. & M. Canal.
JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The Annual Interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (3 per cent) free of the Government tax, payable on demand, at the office of Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

BRAIDING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, of the most improved plan, for bindings, trimmings, elastics of every variety, for silk, worsted or cotton, by R. G. CUNLIFFE, Providence, R. I.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
June 6, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, until the 6th day of July next. The materials and articles embraced in the classes named, are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated. The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The bureau reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant. All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy-yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the commandant of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture. Every offer, as required by law of 10th of August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is hereinafter given, and also by a certificate signed by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles which he proposes to furnish; or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles he offers to supply, and has a license as such manufacturer or dealer. Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or navy agency named by them. The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded. Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery—unless requested by the contractor to be paid at other navy agency—within ten days after warrants shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, or the quality at such time and places above provided, then, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843. No bids for more than one yard must be enclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly indorsed on the outside "Proposals for materials for the navy, for the Navy-yard at" (name the yard) "Class No." (name the class,) and address "To the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

Form of Offer.

Which, from a firm, must be signed by all the members.

I, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated June 6, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ———, or to ———, for signature and certificate.

(Date.) (Signature) A. B.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or navy-agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

(Signatures of two guarantors.) C. D.
(Date.) E. F.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known, to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature) G. H.
(Date.)

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Extract from Laws of the United States.

SECTION 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. Approved, July 17, 1862.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person, who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contract, be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as surieties for such firm, or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices, shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened, and inspect the same. Approved March 3, 1863.

The following are the classes required at the respectiv navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 13, Lanterns; 15, Tar; 18, Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—No 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 12, Ox Hides for Ropes; 13, Lanterns and Lamps; 15, Tar; 18, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Whale, Fish, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 13, Lanterns and Lamps; 15, Tar; 18, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22 Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 15, Tar; 18, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather and Gum Hose; 13, Lanterns and Lamps; 15, Tar; 18, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 26, Furniture; 27, Dry Goods; 28, Water Filters; 29, Firewood; 30, Coal Oil; 31, Whale, Fish, Tar, and Neatsfoot Oil; 32, Galley and Buoy Iron; 34, Chain Iron; 35, Pig Iron.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, North River.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Rebuilding and repairing Pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.

New house in Morton-street for Engine Company Number Thirty-four.

New house in William-street for Engine Company Number Thirteen.

New house in Worth-street for Hose Company Number Twenty-five.

New house in Forty-third street for Hose Company Number Twelve.

New house in Renwick-street, for Hose Company Number Forty-one.

Additions and alterations to house of Engine Company Number Seven.

Setting curb and gutter in Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Regulating and grading in Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Setting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets.

Setting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

Regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Seventy-first streets.

For five thousand new lamps.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
May 23, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.—SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, until the 24th day of June next.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the Navy-Yard in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the Commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

And also by a certificate signed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the article for which he proposes, or by an affidavit signed by himself, and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is "a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply."

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery in certificates of indebtedness or Treasury notes at the option of the Government.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract of the quality and at the time and places above provided—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Bids must not contain classes for more than one yard in the same envelope, and bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope the Navy-yard for which the bid is made.

Form of Offer.

Which from a firm must be signed by all the members:

I, ——— of ——— in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of May 23, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ———, or to ———, for signature and certificate.

Signature, A. B.
Date.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent, designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted,

Signatures of two guarantors, } C. D.
} E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. Signature, G. H.
Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.
[Certificate as manufacturer or dealer.]

Extracts from Laws of the United States.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the Army or Navy of the United States shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army or Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. Approved, July 17, 1862.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals and sureties in any former contract be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened and inspect the same.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

The following are the Classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.

Class No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oil; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 14. Wrought Iron Pipe, &c.; 15. Tubes; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin, &c.; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint; 22. Colored Paints; 23. Stationery; 24, Firewood.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1. Boiler Iron and Rivets; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oil; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipes, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin and Lead; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint; 22. Colored Paints; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood.

BROOKLYN.

Class No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oils; 9. Tallow and Soap. 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin, Zinc, &c.; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint, &c.; 22. Colored Paints, Dryers; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood; 25. Hickory and Ash Plank and Butts; 26 White Pine; 27. Black Walnut, Cherry; 28. Mahogany, White Holly; 29. Lanterns; 30. Lignumvitæ; 31. Dudgeon's Pumps.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.; 3, Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oil; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10 Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint; 22. Colored Paints and Dryers; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oil; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipes, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin, Lead and Zinc; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint; 22. Colored Paints, Dryers; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1863.

TO ARCHITECTS,

CENTRAL PARK—DESIGNS FOR GATES AND GATEWAYS.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park offer a premium of Five Hundred Dollars for the designs for four southerly gates and gateways of the Central Park, that shall be decided by the Board to be entitled to the premium.

Designs are to be sent in under seal, addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, at the office above specified, on or before the first day of August next.

Ground plans of the location of these gates, specifications to which the designers will be required to conform, and other information on the subject, may be obtained at the office above mentioned.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

PROPOSALS

NAVY SUPPLIES—1863, '64.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, June 13, 1863.

Separate Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy-yards, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, viz.:

Rice, dried apples, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses and vinegar.

The rice shall be of the very best quality the market will afford.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by sun-drying only, and of the crop of the Autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The iron hoops on the barrels and half barrels containing molasses and vinegar to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana sugar.

The tea shall be of good quality Oolong, equal to the samples at said navy yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel, and no deliveries to be required until the 1st of October next.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New-Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red oak barrels, and half barrels, and with white pine heads, not less than 1⅛ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅝-inch thick; the barrels and half-barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1¼ inch in width and 1-16th-inch thick, and one on each chime 1½ inch in width and 1-16th-inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition, one-half the quantity to be in half-barrels if required by the Bureau.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels and half-barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order; one-half to be in half-barrels.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspection to be at the place of delivery.

The prices of all the foregoing articles are to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles, and his offer will be accepted for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest, and where more than one article is awarded to a bidder, the articles will be embraced in one or more contracts, at the option of the Bureau.

All the casks, barrels and half-barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name.

[The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*]

The quantities named in the following list, at the places therein indicated, such quantities only being received from time to time, as may be required or ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, viz.:

	Boston.	New-York.	Philadelphia.
Rice, lbs	120,000	200,000	100,000
Dried Apples, lbs	60,000	100,000	50,000
Sugar, lbs	300,000	500,000	250,000
Tea, lbs	20,000	30,000	15,000
Coffee, lbs	——	200,000	
Beans, gallons	40,000	60,000	30,000
Molasses, gallons	20,000	30,000	15,000
Vinegar, gallons	20,000	30,000	15,000

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs. Every proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the bidder has the license required by the law of Congress.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and descriptions of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th of March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

PROPOSALS

FOR STEAM SCREW SLOOPS OF WAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1863.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will, until the 25th day of June, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of one or more steam screw sloops of war, of about three thousand tons United States measurement, as a double-decked vessel.

The steam machinery to consist of boilers having not less than nine hundred square feet of grate surface and twenty-five thousand square feet of heating surface, with engines of sufficient capacity of cylinder to work off the the maximum quantity of steam the boilers can be made to furnish, with a combustion of not less than fourteen thousand pounds of coal per hour. To be fitted with a surface condenser having an exposed surface of not less than seven thousand square feet.

The boiler and condenser tubes to be of brass. The screw and entire stern arrangement, including rudder-post and rudder, to be of brass and copper. To be provided with eight blowing engines and eight steam pumps.

The vessel to be furnished with masts, rigging, sails, boats, tanks, casks, furniture, spare machinery, and tools, similar and in proportion to her size as the steam screw ships of the navy. To be in all respects ready for naval service at sea, with the exception of guns, ordnance and other stores, fuel, nautical instruments, anchors and cables, flags, galley and cooking utensils, and ready for officers and crew.

The coal bunker to be sufficient to contain not less than six hundred and fifty tons of coal.

The total weight of the guns and ammunition is estimated to weigh one hundred and twenty tons, and the number of the crew three hundred persons.

The proposition must state the names of the parties by whom the hull as well as the machinery are to be built, the gross sum for which the vessel will be delivered complete at a Navy-yard, the time within which she will be completed, together with the load draft of water.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INVITED to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short-charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

PARASOL FRAMES—ENGLISH MAKE, OF very good quality, for sale cheap, by the case or dozen. ALFRED FIELD & CO., No. 249 Pearl-st.

PROPOSALS.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.
J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

U. S. REVENUE—INCOME TAX, 1863.

8TH DISTRICT, 18TH, 20TH AND 21ST WARDS,
No. 937 BROADWAY, June 10, 1863.

The Collector is now ready to receive PAYMENTS for the Income Tax. After Returns are made up and checked in the Assessor's Office, they can be PAID at once in the Collector's Office, in the same building. Office hours, 9 to 3. When more convenient, checks can be sent to the office. They should be drawn to the order of
G. P. PUTNAM, Collector, VIIIth District.

Blanks for Returns are furnished by the Assessor and Assistant Assessors.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 159, DATED War Department, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, May 29, 1863, publishes the proceedings and confirms the sentence against Col. FREDERICK GEORGE D'UTASSY, Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers, convicted by a General Court-martial of "Unlawfully selling and disposing of Government horses for his own benefit" and "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," such as opening private letters, selling appointments, causing muster rolls to be altered, presenting to the United States and receiving payment of a false and fraudulent account amounting to three thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty cents and permitting the members of the band to draw pay for pretended services as private soldiers, and sentenced "To forfeit all pay and allowances now due and that may become due to him; to be cashiered; to be confined at hard labor for the period of one year, at such place as the Secretary of War shall direct; to be disqualified from holding any office of trust, honor or employment in the service of the United States, and the crime, name and punishment of the delinquent to be published in at least three of the public papers of the State of New-York."

The Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, has designated the State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., as the place of confinement of the prisoner.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 56th-st., between the 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, for building a sewer in Morton-st., from the sewer in Bedford-st. to a point 37 feet west of Bleecker-st. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on or adjacent to 56th-st., lying between the centre line of the blocks on the north side of 55th-st., and the centre line of the blocks on the south side of 57th-st., between 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, all the lots lying on or adjacent to Morton-st., between Bleecker-st. and Bedford-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 12, 1863.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of the Act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, I have distrained upon and seized the following articles, viz.: One sorrel horse, two two-wheeled butchers' carts, and one set of cart harness; and that I will sell the said articles at public auction at the livery stable of Geo. F. Bellows, corner of Prince and Crosby sts., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
GEORGE POST, Deputy Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—THE Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY next, the 15th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 16 City Hall, to consider all papers now before them.

Parties desiring to be heard before the Committee will please be in attendance.

JOHN BRICE,
JAMES HAYES,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER.
Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested on application of property owners on James-slip for relief of assessments for paving said street, are invited to attend without further notice.

ANDRE FROMENT,
PETER MASTERSON,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBID trusting L. STONE, Jr., or any other person on my account.
A. T. BRIGGS.
JUNE 6, 1863.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	53,000
ASSETS	$303,000

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING, THOMAS SMULL,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND, J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PENFOLD, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, SYLV'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, ALVA E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON, ROBT. M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO, JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR., JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
NOAH S. HUNT, JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.,
J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

NEURALGIA SUCCESSFULLY TREATED by S. D. HUMPHREY, M. D., No. 44 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avenues, a few doors from Fifth-av. Hotel. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COAL, &C

COAL.

E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.,

Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier.
W. J. B. SMITH,
Agent at Jersey City.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000 Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of writs of Venditionis Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, as above, the cargoes of the following vessels, viz.: Cargo of prize schooner *Belle*, consisting of SALT, COFFEE AND COPPERAS.

Also,

Cargo of prize schooner *Annie*, consisting of about 700 bags

TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

Catalogues may be had at the office of the United States Marshal, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, four days previous to sale.

Also,

On board thereof, prize steamship NICHOLAI I., and prize schooner ANNIE, with their tackle, apparel, &c.

The above vessels lie at Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and permits to examine the same can be had at the United States Marshal's office, Nos 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, No. 108 Wall-st.
ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

The handsome and commodious Gothic stone mansion house, with about 94½ acres of ground, beautifully located, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River. It is known as the Moorings, being the late residence of John G. Boker, and formerly the residence of the late Commodore Perry, and adjoins the country seat of W. H. Aspinwall, Esq. The house is built in modern style, two stories and tower, with spacious cellars; it contains sixteen rooms, has water on first and second floors, bath-rooms, dumb waiter, &c.; water-closets and pipes for gas, and other modern conveniences; suitable stables, sheds, ice-house, new Gothic lodge. The roads are macadamized and in good order. The grounds are beautifully located and handsomely laid out, with fine lawns. The garden is large and well stocked with fruit and vegetables, fine old forest trees. There is a water front of 2,349 feet, with dock. The property will be sold in one parcel or divided as follows:

The mansion, barns and outhouses, with the "dock" and about 53 acres.

Second, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres, adjoining and fronting the river.

Third, the medow land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 acres, including the handsome lodge and barns. The right of way to be open in common.

For further particulars, apply to JAMES W. ROBINSON, at Sing Sing; MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys, No 35 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. Title perfect and free from incumbrance.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION, UNDER FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—Elegant rosewood and black walnut parlor furniture, mirrors, lace curtains, velvet tapestry carpets, silver and silver-plated table ware, china dinner and tea sets, mantel clocks, vases, &c.

THOMAS J. MILLER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, June 16, at 10½ A. M., at No. 254 West 22d-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant black walnut parlor and sitting-room suites, rosewood piano and piano stool, rosewood etageres, mirrors, elegant lace curtains, black walnut lounges, in reps and in leather; elegant bedroom suites, in black walnut; bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, marble top, &c.; elegant black walnut extension dining table, black walnut chairs, mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, elegant tapestry velvet carpets, brussels do., curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, complete cottage sets of chamber furniture, table and bed linen, of the very best quality and but little used; silver ware, consisting of silver trays, coffee and tea urns, cake-baskets, salt-cellars, table and tea spoons and forks, dessert do., silver-plated dinner and dessert knives; French China tea and dinner set, cut glass table ware, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The house is all newly furnished, and the articles are of the best city make. Sale absolute, and no postponement on account of the weather. Catalogues ready Monday, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 74 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PINE AND 14TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Referee—

PINE-ST.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William sts., being 8 inches front and rear, by 98 feet and 93.6 deep.

14TH-ST.—The four three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 294, 296, 298 and 300 West 14th-st., near 10th-av. Lots each 25 by 103.1½.

ALSO, two lots, Nos. 210 and 212 West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 10th-av., each 25 by 103 1½.

Also, Pew No. 118 in Grace Church.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

DOUGLAS CAULKINS, Auctioneer—Office 335 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF OVER 0,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Such as French plate pier and mantel mirrors, superb carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, massive carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin, silver plate, French china ware, &c., &c. On MONDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the superb and costly furniture, oil-paintings, statuary and works of art, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., contained in the elegant residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av. The auctioneer calls the special attention of the public to this sale, as being the richest and largest assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. The furniture was all made for the present owner, and is in good order. Full particulars may be found in catalogues, which can be had at the house early on the morning of sale. No postponement. Cartmen in attendance.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

ESOPUS—A valuable country seat at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about sixty acres, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river; good dwelling-house, barns, ice-house, and other out-buildings. The stock and fixtures can be had it desired

For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN DENHAM and W. A. CUMMING, Executors of estate of late Thomas Cumming.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—THE UNdersigned, Assignee of Christian Paul, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st., 19 feet and 1 inch, and in the rear, 42 feet 4 inches; and in depth on the southerly side, 52 feet, and on the northerly side, 63 feet.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1863. WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.,
No. 49 William-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 49 BLEECKER-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 16, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.:

BLEECKER-ST.—The 3-story and attic brick house and lot situate on the northerly side of Bleecker-st., opposite Mulberry-st., known as No. 49, being 39 feet in width in front, 28 feet 11 inches in the rear, by 100 feet in depth on the westerly and 93 feet on the easterly side.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., furniture, &c., of a family breaking up housekeeping, carpets, beds, bedding, and all other goods for housekeeping.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Billious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	5
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	5
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	0
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	5
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	100
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Viti	00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book complete $6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book 6 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. on them. All such are old and worthless, or counterfeits. All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. Humphrey, M. D., on the bottom of each box

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wedn'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Weds'y, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from ......$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin $50
Steerage, with superior accommodations 30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers
FROM NEW-YORK:
SIDON ......WEDNESDAY ......10th June.
OLYMPUS ......WEDNESDAY ......24th June.
KEDAR ......WEDNESDAY ......8th July.
And every alternate WEDNESDAY.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.
Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:
Cabin $80 00
Steerage 32 50
Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:
Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30,
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORWEGIAN,
Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 20.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

The A 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
EDWARD SEARLE, Commander.
Will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, on TUESDAY, June 16, for Liverpool.
For passage, payable in United States currency, at reduced rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office No 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
Carrying the United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
No freight received nor bills lading signed after Friday. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW ......Saturday ......June 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER ...Saturday ......June 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON Saturday ......July 4
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 17th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the Persia, from 1 to 2 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The SCOTIA will sail 1st July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTner, for manufacturing and importing house. A rare chance for investing $15,000 to $20,000 in a perfectly safe and well paying way. Best of reference required. Address B. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8,
OVER BEFORE 11.
THIS EVENING, (Monday,)
EIGHTH NIGHT OF MORTON'S
STANDARD OLD COMEDY,
SPEED THE PLOW,
with its greatly improved cast and new arrangement of scenery and action.

Bob Handy	Mr. Lester Wallack
Henry	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Philip Blandford	Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Able Handy	Mr. Mark Smith
Farmer Ashfield	Mr. George Holland
Morrington	Mr. Norton
Gerald	Mr. Young
Evergreen	Mr. Browne
Postillion	Mr. Parsloe
John	Mr. Parkes
Peter	Mr. Turner
Dame Ashfield	Mrs. Vernon
Lady Handy	Mrs. John Sefton
Susan	Miss Madeline Henriques
Miss Blandford	Miss Mary Barrett

At the end of the comedy
THE ORIGINAL COUNTRY DANCE,
which is nightly encored,
will be executed by the characters.
TUESDAY—The historical one act prelude,
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN,
And
Ninth time, the favorite comedy, the
FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
WEDNESDAY—Third time, the beautiful five act play, by Planche, the
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE,
produced with new and appropriate scenery, costumes, appointments and
GREAT AND NOVEL CAST,
and greeted on the first representation with the most enthusiastic applause by an audience that crowded every part of this elegant establishment.
THURSDAY—(Fourteenth and last time this season) Holcroft's great play, the
ROAD TO RUIN.
FRIDAY—(Fourth time) the
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
SATURDAY—THE CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
In preparation, Mrs. Inchbald's admirable comedy,
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
To be repeated,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN, THE RIVALS, &c.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9.15, 11.30 A. M., 2 and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.25 A. M., 12.40, 3.10, 5.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 15 A. M., 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Louis River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10 40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and the "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most *splendid fishing*; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order, Good Hotels at all points.

For further particulars, apply to
ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-sts.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON will resume her trips for the season on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., between New-York and Coney Island.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS ANSONIA AND SCRANTON, also the double-deck barge MILAN, and a new barge, can be chartered for excursions by applying to WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 6 Whitehall-st.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to F. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

In consequence of the immensely crowded audiences and great popularity of
THE FOUR SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS
ever known on the face of the globe,
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
His beautiful and accomplished
LITTLE WIFE,
Late Miss LAVINIA WARREN,
the redoubtable
COMMODORE NUTT,
AND
MINNIE WARREN,
whom everybody seems anxious to see, and in accordance with the public demand, the manager has
RE-ENGAGED THEM ALL
For a short time longer,
But only for a short time, as
THEY SAIL FOR EUROPE IN A FEW DAYS,
and cannot be prevailed upon to tarry long on this side of the ocean.
Will the public heed this notice? The world has never produced
SUCH A WONDER OF WONDERS.
as this group of elfin mortals—
ALL FOUR WEIGHING BUT 100 POUNDS,
Less than an ordinary boy of 16 years.
This is the last opportunity to see them, as they will not be exhibited again in this country.
They are not only the greatest curiosities in the world, as
THE SMALLEST QUARTETTE OF HUMANITY
of perfect form and features, but also
INTERESTING AND TALENTED PERFORMERS,
They sing, dance, give the Grecian Statues, personate various characters, &c., &c., with a talent and perfection unexcelled, if not unequaled.
COM. NUTT AS A COMIC SINGER,
and indeed as a
COMIC ORATOR AND PERFORMER,
has few equals, and never fails to elicit the heartiest applause.
THEY HOLD THEIR LEVEES
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
The whole Four appear in the identical
WEDDING COSTUMES
WEDDING COSTUMES
which they wore at Grace Church, and in which Gen. Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren were married, Feb. 10, 1863.
They also appear in other costumes, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.
The MORNING EXHIBITION is always the best for LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES,
as it is less crowded and more comfortable.
Also, VARIOUS HOURS, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and at each dramatic performance, beside their
EXHIBITIONS ON THE PLATFORM
in the main hall of the Museum.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CARTES DE VISITE, by Brady, of these Four Wonderful Lilliputians, all on one card, at 25 cents each. Also two on one card, at 15 cents. Sent by mail at same price
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a Million other Wonders from every quarter of the globe.
The manager has unbounded satisfaction in announcing
THE SPLENDID AND POPULAR DRAMA,
THE
DUKE'S DEVICE, I AM HERE.
Founded on the original play, by M. Anicet Burgoise, acted in Paris as LE BOSSU, and Dramatized from Paul Feval's "Le Petite Parisian"—also played in London and elsewhere under the title of the DUKE'S MOTTO, DUKE'S SIGNAL, BLANCHE DE NEVERS; or, I AM HERE. Produced with
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES and DECORATIONS.
It will be played
Every Afternoon at 3 o'clock, and
Every Evening at ¼ to 8.
Notwithstanding these immense attractions, FOUR TIMES as much as can be seen elsewhere for FOUR TIMES the price of tickets to the Museum, the admission remains the same as usual—only 25 cents. Children under ten years, 15 cents.

GRAND CONCERT

For the Benefit of
MISS EMMA TURNER,
At Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway,
MONDAY EVENING, June 15.
Miss TURNER will be assisted by S. C. Campbell, the favorite Baritone; J. J. Watson, the American Paginini; A. H. Wood, Pianist; D. Clinton Price, and other eminent artists. Tickets, 50 cents.

A STRAWBERRY AND ICE CREAM FESTIVAL in connection with the Panorama of the Holy Land and Father REED'S Old Folks' Concert, will be held at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 17, 1863, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the 1st-st. Presbyterian Church. Admission, 50c., or to the festival alone, 25c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WILL CLOSE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will close, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, June 24.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,

Is a reliable Educational Exchange,
For all who seek well qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For giving Parents information of good Schools.
NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.
Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, RELIABLE

For all seeking well qualified teachers,
For approved teachers seeking engagements,
For informing parents of good schools.
And for purchasing and forwarding to order books, apparatus, and whatever of educational use is wanted for colleges, academies, schools and families. Best of references given. All orders executed promptly and with care. Circulars sent upon request. Address
J. A. NASH, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.
Mrs HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

TO TEACHERS.—THE PRINCIPAL OF A SElect day school for boys, located near the City, being about to retire from the profession, offers for sale the good-will of one of the oldest and best paying institutions in the State. To the right kind of a man this is an opening rarely to be met with. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

ALL BADWRITERS SHOULD AVAIL themselves of PAINE'S cheap Writing Lessons, 24 for $2. Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, $10 per quarter. Instruction day and evening. No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; New-York College, No. 62 Bowery. Private rooms for ladies.

FOR SALE—BOARDING SCHOOL, SUITABLE for school, Summer residence or boarding-house, situated in the most healthy and pleasant part of Pennsylvania. Address J. W. SIMONTON, Esq., Harrisburgh, Penn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

APPLICATIONS FOR TUTORSHIPS IN my school during the year commencing September, 1863, will be received during the present month, at No. 254 5th-av., corner 26th-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify, that we whose names are severally undersigned, are desirous of forming a limited partnership, and

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is JEROME, KELLOGG & COMPANY.

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling Corporate, State and Government Securities.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners in the said Copartnership are as follows: Addison G. Jerome, Senior; John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A. Condit, Henry Fitch, and George W. VerValin. That the said John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A Condit, and George W. VerValin, all of whose places of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York, and Henry Fitch, whose residence is in the town of Bergen, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, are general partners, and that the said Addison G. Jerome, Senior, whose place of residence is in the City of New-York, aforesaid, is a special partner.

Fourth—That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership, is one hundred thousand dollars.

Fifth—That the period at which the said partnership is to commence, is the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

As witness, our hands this twenty seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Signed,
JOHN KELLOGG,
ADDISON G. JEROME, Junior,
JOHN A. CONDIT,
HENRY FITCH,
GEORGE W. VERVALIN,
General Partners.
ADDISON G. JEROME, Senior,
Special Partner.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ......Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
CONTINUED
AND
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
MR. COLLINS,
and of John Brougham's romantic drama, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
MR. WM. WHEATLEY
in his great character of
CAPTAIN HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
MR. COLLINS ......as ......CARRICKFERGUS,
An Irish soldier of fortune, with two songs, "WINE, BRIGHT WINE," and "WHILE THERE'S LIFE, THERE'S HOPE."
Together with Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. W. Collier, E. Lamb, J. G. Burnett, F. Mordaunt; Mmes. Ponisi, J. H. Allen, G. Jordan, etc.
AND A
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET.
SPENDID SCENERY, RICH COSTUMES, and ORIGINAL MUSIC, under the direction of H. B. Dodworth.
In consequence of the immense success of this
GREAT PLAY,
it is respectfully intimated that parties desiring to witness it should
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE,
in order to prevent disappointment, as during the past week hundreds have been
TURNED FROM THE DOORS,
unable to obtain
EVEN STANDING ROOM.
Box-book open
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Begin at 8 A. M. precisely, and conclude ¼ before 11.

WINTER GARDEN.—GRAND OPERA.

THE CORSICAN BRIDE.
OPENING NIGHT, THIS MONDAY, June 15.
Mr. EDOUARD MOLLENHAUER
begs to announce that the first performance of his
GRAND TRAGIC OPERA,
THE CORSICAN BRIDE,
(Words by Dr. A. Koehler,)
will take place
THIS MONDAY, June 15, 1863.
The Opera will be given with
FULL CHORUS, ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND,
and the following complete cast:

Rosa	Mme. Rotter Diefenbach
Antonio	Mr. Quint
Gregorio	Mr. Weinlich
De Senville	Mr. Hartman
Spagazi	Mr. Urchs
Marita	Mme. La Roche
Conductor	Mr. E. Mollenhauer

THE REGULAR THEATRE PRICES WILL BE RETAINED.
NOTICE.—Subscribers can obtain reserved seats without extra charge by applying, with their tickets, at the box-office of the Winter Garden during the day.

HOPE CHAPEL,

No. 720 Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS—ONE WEEK MORE.
GRAND COMBINATION OF DUFLOCQ'S
HOLY LAND
AND
FATHER REED'S CONCERT,
By the principal artists of his
OLD FOLKS TROUPE, EVERY EVENING,
At 8 o'clock,
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
At 3½ o'clock.
TICKETS:
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Children, Fifteen cents.

IRVING HALL.

A NEW SENSATION.
FALLON'S GREAT WORK OF ART,
"THE STEREOPTICON,"
or reproduction of Photography of the extraordinary dimensions of twenty-five feet in diameter, or covering six hundred square feet of surface, brilliantly illuminated, bringing into distinct relief the most delicate and minute details of the photograph, and accompanied with such a stereoscopic effect as to be absolutely startling in illusion.
The first exhibition will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, June 15,
and will be continued EVERY EVENING, and on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Tickets 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Family tickets for six persons, $1.
Liberal arrangements made with schools.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL WILL BE held, for the benefit of the Mariners' Family Asylum, at their Home on the Seamen's Retreat Grounds, Staten Island, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 16th, 17th and 18th of June, where the ladies have provided a pleasing variety of fancy and useful articles, with refreshments, and would be most happy to see their friends and the public, and hope they will avail themselves of this opportunity to breathe the pure air on our beautiful bay, and visit the Home of the weary and way-worn widows, mothers and sisters of the men of the sea.

Open at 2 o'clock P. M.

The boat leaves New-York, foot of Whitehall-st., every hour until 7 o'clock, for Vanderbilt's Landing.

By the kind permission of Col. Loomis, the splendid band of music belonging to Governor's Island will be in attendance.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Summer exhibition of flowers and fruit at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 16 and 17, commencing at 2 P. M., on Tuesday, and closing at 10 P. M. on Wednesday. Schools admitted on favorable terms from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. on application at the door. Thursday, 18th inst., floral and and promenade concert by the Society and the Young Men's Christian Association. Music by Dodworth's band.
G. H. VAN WAGENEN, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Annual Commencement will occur on the 18th Inst., at Niblo's, at 10½ A. M. Examinations for admission to the University will take place on TUESDAY, 16th, in the Council Room, at 9½ A. M.

MUSICAL.

"REMARKABLE SUCCESS,"

BRADBURY'S "NEW SCALE" PIANO-FORTES.

Under the above head the editor of the N. Y. *Independent*, says:

"We can bear testimony to the superiority of Mr. BRADBURY'S Pianos, and advise all who are about purchasing to wait a little, if necessary, for the sake of obtaining one of these SUPERIOR Piano-Fortes. Such an instrument is worth waiting for."

Such is the demand for these instruments that we have doubled our manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is conducted under Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S personal supervision.
WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for sale, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, French action, richly carved, made to order, and fully guaranteed; cost $650, for $300, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 4 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—The largest, cheapest and best assortment in New-York. Band, church and organ music. Instruction books and strings for all instruments. Country and City orders promptly filled, at MILLET'S old music-store, No 395 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class, for sale low, to let, or by installments. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, the nearest approach to an organ, in great variety, $80 to $400. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THREE ROSEWOOD AND ONE mahogany piano forte, of Dunham's make, the owners having given up housekeeping, and removed from the City. Apply to No. 75 East 13th-st.

HOLDER'S PATENT RADIATING SOUNDING BOARD PIANOS.—Four first premium medals awarded. Wareroom No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6½, 7 and 7¼ octave.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—ON THE EIGHT O'CLOCK BOAT from Staten Island, 13th June, Vanderbilt Landing, a stock book was accidentally left. The finder will be rewarded with five dollars on delivering it to Mr. HENRY BULL, No. 71 Beekman-st., or to the collector at the ferry

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 13TH INST., ABOUT 4 o'clock, in going from Wall to 23th-st., in a Madison-av. stage, a POCKETBOOK, containing from $5 to $10. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 75 Pine-st.

THE PRESIDENT ON ARBITRARY ARRESTS

President Lincoln in Reply to the Albany Democratic Resolutions.

Able and Interesting Discussion of the Case of Vallandigham.

Letter of the Albany Committee to the President.

ALBANY, May 19, 1863.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

The undersigned, officers of a public meeting held at the City of Albany on the 16th day of May instant, herewith transmit to your Excellency a copy of the resolutions adopted at the said meeting, and respectfully request your earnest consideration of them. They deem it proper on their personal responsibility to state that the meeting was one of the most respectable as to numbers and character, and one of the most earnest in the support of the Union, ever held in this city.

Yours, with great regard,
ERASTUS CORNING, President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ELI PERRY,
PETER GANSEVOORT,
PETER MONTEATH,
SAMUEL W. GIBBS,
JOHN NIBLACK,
H. W. MCCLELLAN,
LEMUEL W. RODGERS,
WILLIAM SEYMOUR,
JEREMIAH OSBORN,
W. S. PADOCK,
J. B. SANDERS,
EDWARD MULCAHY,
D. V. N. RADCLIFFE

SECRETARIES.

WILLIAM A. RICE,
EDWARD NEWCOMB,
R. W. PECKHAM, JR.,
M. A. NOLAN,
JOHN R. NESSEL,
C. W. WEEKS.

[Here follow the resolutions, which have already been published at length in the TIMES.]

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1863.

Hon. Erastus Corning and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of May 19, inclosing the resolutions of a public meeting held at Albany, N. Y., on the 16th of the same month, was received several days ago.

The resolutions, as I understand them, are resolvable into two propositions—first, the expression of a purpose to sustain the cause of the Union, to secure peace through victory, and to support the Administration in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and secondly, a declaration of censure upon the Administration for supposed unconstitutional action, such as the making of military arrests. And, from the two propositions, a third is deduced, which is that the gentlemen composing the meeting are resolved on doing their part to maintain our common Government and country, despite the folly or wickedness, as they may conceive, of any Administration. This position is eminently patriotic, and as such, I thank the meeting, and congratulate the nation for it. My own purpose is the same; so that the meeting and myself have a common object, and can have no difference, except in the choice of means or measures for effecting that object.

And here I ought to close this paper, and would close it, if there were no apprehension that more injurious consequences than any merely personal to myself might follow the censures systematically cast upon me for doing what, in my view of duty, I could not forbear. The resolutions promise to support me in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and I have not knowingly employed, nor shall knowingly employ, any other. But the meeting, by their resolutions, assert and argue that certain military arrests, and proceedings following them, for which I am ultimately responsible, are unconstitutional. I think they are not. The resolutions quote from the Constitution the definition of treason, and also the limiting safeguards and guarantees therein provided for the citizen on trials for treason, and on his being held to answer for capital or otherwise infamous crimes, and, in criminal prosecutions, his right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. They proceed to resolve "that these safeguards of the rights of the citizen against the pretensions of arbitrary power were intended more *especially* for his protection in times of civil commotion." And apparently to demonstrate the proposition, the resolutions proceed: "They were secured substantially to the English people *after* years of protracted civil war, and were adopted into our Constitution at the *close* of the revolution." Would not the demonstration have been better, if it could have been truly said that these safeguards had been adopted and applied *during* the civil wars and *during* our revolution, instead of *after* one and at the *close* of the other? I, too, am devotedly for them *after* civil war, and *before* civil war, and at all times, "except when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require" their suspension. The resolutions proceed to tell us that the safeguards "have stood the test of seventy-six years of trial, under our republican system, under circumstances which show that while they constitute the foundation of all free government, they are the elements of the enduring stability of the republic." No one denies that they have so stood the test up to the beginning of the present rebellion, if we except a certain occurrence at New-Orleans; nor does any one question that they will stand the same test much longer after the rebellion closes. But these provisions of the Constitution have no application to the case we have in hand, because the arrests complained of were not made for treason—that is, not for *the* treason defined in the Constitution, and upon the conviction of which the punishment is death—nor yet were they made to hold persons to answer for any capital or otherwise infamous crimes; nor were the proceedings following, in any constitutional or legal sense, "criminal prosecutions." The arrests were made on totally different grounds, and the proceedings following accorded with the grounds of the arrests. Let us consider the real case with which we are dealing, and apply to it the parts of the Constitution plainly made for such cases.

Prior to my installation here, it had been inculcated that any State had a lawful right to secede from the National Union, and that it would be expedient to exercise the right whenever the devotees of the doctrine should fail to elect a President to their own liking. I was elected contrary to their liking; and, accordingly, so far as it was legally possible, they had taken seven States out of the Union, had seized many of the United States forts, and had fired upon the United States flag, all before I was inaugurated, and, of course, before I had done any official act whatever. The rebellion thus began soon ran into the present civil war; and, in certain respects, it began on very unequal terms between the parties. The insurgents had been preparing for it more than thirty years, while the Government had taken no steps to resist them. The former had carefully considered all the means which could be turned to their account. It undoubtedly was a well-pondered reliance with them that in their own unrestricted efforts to destroy Union, Constitution and law all together, the Government would, in great degree, be restrained by the same Constitution and law from arresting their progress. Their sympathizers pervaded all departments of the Government, and nearly all communities of the people. From this material, under cover of "liberty of speech," "liberty of the Press," and "*habeas corpus*," they hoped to keep on foot among us a most efficient corps of spies, informers, suppliers, and aiders and abettors of their course in a thousand ways. They knew that in times such as they were inaugurating, by the Constitution itself, the "*habeas corpus*" might be suspended; but they also knew they had friends who would make a question as to *who* was to suspend it; meanwhile their spies and others might remain at large to help on their cause. Or if, as has happened, the Executive should suspend the writ, without ruinous waste of time, instances of arresting innocent persons might occur, as are always likely to occur in such cases; and then a clamor could be raised in regard to this, which might be, at least, of some service to the insurgent cause. It needed no very keen perception to discover this part of the enemy's programme, so soon as by open hostilities their machinery was fairly put in motion. Yet, thoroughly imbued with a reverence for the guaranteed rights of individuals, I was slow to adopt the strong measures which by degrees I have been forced to regard as being within the exceptions of the Constitution, and as indispensable to the public safety. Nothing is better known to history than that courts of justice are utterly incompetent to such cases. Civil courts are organized chiefly for trials of individuals, or, at most, a few individuals acting in concert; and this in quiet times, and on charges of crimes well defined in the law. Even in times of peace bands of horse-thieves and robbers frequently grow too numerous and powerful for the ordinary courts of justice. But what comparison, in numbers, have such bands ever borne to the insurgent sympathizers even in many of the loyal States? Again, a jury too frequently has at least one member more ready to hang the panel than to hang the traitor. And yet, again, he who dissuades one man from volunteering, or induces one soldier to desert, weakens the Union cause as much as he who kills a Union soldier in battle. Yet this dissuasion or inducement may be so conducted as to be no defined crime of which any civil court would take cognizance.

Ours is a case of rebellion—so called by the resolutions before me—in fact, a clear, flagrant, and gigantic case of rebellion; and the provision of the Constitution that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," is *the* provision which specially applies to our present case. This provision plainly attests the understanding of those who made the Constitution, that ordinary courts of justice are inadequate to "cases of rebellion,"—attests their purpose that, in such cases, men may be held in custody whom the courts, acting on ordinary rules, would discharge. *Habeas corpus* does not discharge men who are proved to be guilty of defined crime; and its suspension is allowed by the Constitution on purpose that men may be arrested and held who cannot be proved to be guilty of defined crime, "when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." This is precisely our present case—a case of rebellion, wherein the public safety does require the suspension. Indeed, arrests by process of courts, and arrests in cases of rebellion, do not proceed altogether upon the same basis. The former is directed at the small percentage of ordinary and continuous perpetration of crime, while the latter is directed at sudden and extensive uprisings against the Government, which, at most, will succeed or fail in no great length of time. In the latter case, arrests are made, not so much for what has been done, as for what probably would be done. The latter is more for the preventive and less for the vindictive than the former. In such cases the purposes of men are much more easily understood than in cases of ordinary crime. The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his Government is discussed, cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy; much more, if he talks ambiguously—talks for his country with "buts" and "ifs" and "ands." Of now little value the constitutional provisions I have quoted will be rendered, if arrests shall never be made until defined crimes shall have been committed, may be illustrated by a few notable examples. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, Gen. JOHN B. MAGRUDER, Gen. WILLIAM B. PRESTON, Gen. SIMON B. BUCKNER, and Commodore FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, now occupying the very highest places in the rebel war service, were all within the power of the Government since the rebellion began, and were nearly as well known to be traitors then as now. Unquestionably if we had seized and held them, the insurgent cause would be much weaker. But no one of them had then committed any crime defined in the law. Every one of them, if arrested, would have been discharged on *habeas corpus* were the writ allowed to operate. In view of these and similar cases, I think the time not unlikely to come when I shall be blamed for having made too few arrests rather than too many.

By the third resolution the meeting indicate their opinion that military arrests may be constitutional in localities where rebellion actually exists, but that such arrests are unconstitutional in localities where rebellion or insurrection does not actually exist. They insist that such arrests shall not be made "outside of the lines of necessary military occupation and the scenes of insurrection." Inasmuch, however, as the Constitution itself makes no such distinction, I am unable to believe that there is any such constitutional distinction. I concede that the class of arrests complained of can be constitutional only when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require them; and I insist that in such cases they are constitutional *wherever* the public safety does require them; as well in places to which they may prevent the rebellion extending as in those where it may be already prevailing; as well where they may restrain mischievous interference with the raising and supplying of armies to suppress the rebellion as where the rebellion may actually be; as well where they may restrain the enticing men out of the army as where they would prevent mutiny in the army; equally constitutional at all places where they will conduce to the public safety, as against the dangers of rebellion or invasion. Take the particular case mentioned by the meeting. It is asserted, in substance, that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was, by a military commander, seized and tried, "for no other reason than words addressed to a public meeting, in criticism of the course of the Administration, and in condemnation of the military orders of the General." Now, if there be no mistake about this; if this assertion is the truth and the whole truth; if there was no other reason for the arrest, then I concede that the arrest was wrong. But the arrest, as I understand, was made for a very different reason. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM avows his hostility to the war on the part of the Union; and his arrest was made because he was laboring, with some effect, to prevent the raising of troops; to encourage desertions from the army; and to leave the rebellion without an adequate military force to suppress it. He was not arrested because he was damaging the political prospects of the Administration, or the personal interests of the Commanding-General, but because he was damaging the army, upon the existence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was warring upon the military, and this gave the military constitutional jurisdiction to lay hands upon him. If Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was not damaging the military power of the country, then his arrest was made on mistake of fact, which I would be glad to correct on reasonably satisfactory evidence.

I understand the meeting, whose resolutions I am considering, to be in favor of suppressing the rebellion by military force—by armies. Long experience has shown that armies cannot be maintained unless desertion shall be punished by the severe penalty of death. The case requires, and the law and the Constitution sanction, this punishment. Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when effected by getting a father, or brother, or friend, into a public meeting, and there working upon his feelings till he is persuaded to write the soldier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked Administration of a contemptible Government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional, but withal a great mercy.

If I be wrong on this question of constitutional power, my error lies in believing that certain proceedings are constitutional when, in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety does not require them: in other words, that the Constitution is not, in its application, in all respects the same, in cases of rebellion or invasion involving the public safety, as it is in times of profound peace and public security. The Constitution itself makes the distinction; and I can no more be persuaded that the Government can constitutionally take no strong measures in time of rebellion, because it can be shown that the same could not be lawfully taken in time of peace, than I can be persuaded that a particular drug is not good medicine for a sick man, because it can be shown not to be good food for a well one. Nor am I able to appreciate the danger apprehended by the meeting that the American people will, by means of military arrests during the rebellion, lose the right of public discussion, the liberty of speech and the Press, the law of evidence, trial by jury, and *habeas corpus*, throughout the indefinite peaceful future, which I trust lies before them, any more than I am able to believe that a man could contract so strong an appetite for emetics during temporary illness as to persist in feeding upon them during the remainder of his healthful life.

In giving the resolutions that earnest consideration which you request of me, I cannot overlook the fact that the meeting speak as, "democrats." Nor can I, with full respect for their known intelligence, and the fairly presumed deliberation with which they prepared their resolutions, be permitted to suppose that this occurred by accident, or in any way other than that they preferred to designate themselves "Democrats" rather than "American citizens." In this time of national peril I would have preferred to meet you upon a level one step higher than any party platform; because I am sure that, from such more elevated position, we could do better battle for the country we all love than we possibly can from those lower ones where, from the force of habit, the prejudices of the past, and selfish hopes of the future, we are sure to expend much of our ingenuity and strength in finding fault with, and aiming blows at each other. But, since you have denied me this, I will yet be thankful, for the country's sake, that not all Democrats have done so. He on whose discretionary judgment Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was arrested and tried is a Democrat, having no old party affinity with me; and the judge who rejected the constitutional view expressed in these resolutions, by refusing to discharge Mr. VALLANDIGHAM on *habeas corpus* is a Democrat of better days than these, having received his judicial mantle at the hands of President JACKSON. And still more, of all those Democrats who are nobly exposing their lives and shedding their blood on the battle-field, I have learned that many approve the course taken with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, while I have not heard of a single one condemning it. I cannot assert that there are none such. And the name of President JACKSON recalls an instance of pertinent history.

After the battle of New-Orleans, and while the fact that the treaty of peace had been concluded was well known in the city, but before official knowledge of it had arrived, Gen. JACKSON still maintained martial or military law. Now, that it could be said the war was over, the clamor against martial law, which had existed from the first, grew more furious. Among other things a Mr. LOUAILLIER published a denunciatory newspaper article. Gen. JACKSON arrested him. A lawyer by the name of MOREL procured the United States Judge HALL to order a writ of *habeas corpus* to relieve Mr. LOUAILLIER. Gen. JACKSON arrested both the lawyer and the judge. A Mr. HOLLANDER ventured to say of some part of the matter that "it was a dirty trick." Gen. JACKSON arrested him. When the officer undertook to serve the writ of *habeas corpus* Gen. JACKSON took it from him, and sent him away with a copy. Holding the judge in custody a few days, the General sent him beyond the limits of his encampment, and set him at liberty, with an order to remain till the ratification of peace should be regularly announced, or until the British should have left the southern coast. A day or two more elapsed, the ratification of the treaty of peace was regularly announced, and the judge and others were fully liberated. A few days more, and the judge called Gen. JACKSON into court and fined him a thousand dollars for having arrested him and the others named. The general paid the fine, and there the matter rested for nearly thirty years, when Congress refunded principal and interest. The late Senator DOUGLAS, then in the House of Representatives, took a leading part in the debates, in which the constitutional question was much discussed. I am not prepared to say whom the journals would show to have voted for the measure.

It may be remarked: First, that we had the same Constitution then as now; secondly, that we then had a case of invasion, and now we have a case of rebellion; and, thirdly, that the permanent right of the people to public discussion, the liberty of speech and of the Press, the trial by jury, the law of evidence, and the *habeas corpus*, suffered no detriment whatever by that conduct of Gen. JACKSON, or its subsequent approval by the American Congress.

And yet, let me say, that in my own discretion, I do not know whether I would have ordered the arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. While I cannot shift the responsibility from myself, I hold that, as a general rule, the commander in the field is the better judge of the necessity in any particular case. Of course, I must practice a general directory and revisory power in the matter.

One of the resolutions expresses the opinion of the meeting that arbitrary arrests will have the effect to divide and distract those who should be united in suppressing the rebellion, and I am specifically called on to discharge Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I regard this as, at least, a fair appeal to me on the expediency of exercising a constitutional power which I think exists. In response to such appeal I have to say, it gave me pain when I learned that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM had been arrested—that is, I was pained that there should have seemed to be a necessity for arresting him—and that it will afford me great pleasure to discharge him so soon as I can, by any means, believe the public safety will not suffer by it. I further say, that as the war progresses, it appears to me, opinion and action, which were in great confusion at first, take shape and fall into more regular channels, so that the necessity for strong dealing with them gradually decreases. I have every reason to desire that it should cease altogether, and far from the least is my regard for the opinions and wishes of those who, like the meeting at Albany, declare their purpose to sustain the Government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion. Still, I must continue to do so much as may seem to be required by the public safety.

A. LINCOLN.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Answer of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to Gov. Seymour.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York:

THOMAS C. ACTON and JOHN G. BERGEN, Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police for the State of New-York, in answer to certain charges made against them by H. K. BLAUVELT, on the 1st of January and 2d of June, 1863, copies of which have been communicated to them by your Excellency, state as follows:

They reserve any questions that may arise as to the authority of your Excellency over them in reference to the charges made, the mode in which such charges should be disposed of, or any purely legal questions which may be suggested concerning such charges, or either of them.

CHARGES OF JAN. 1, 1863.

First—The first is that the Commissioners permitted JOHN A. KENNEDY, the Superintendent of Police, and certain other officers named in the charge, to accept "the pretended offices of Special Provost-Marshal for the Metropolitan Police District of New-York, without authority of law." We say nothing as to the question of law involved in this charge, leaving that to be decided hereafter, if necessary. On the first of August, 1862, Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War of the United States, by written appointment made Mr. KENNEDY a Special Provost-Marshal for this Metropolitan District, to perform the duties specified in the fifth paragraph of an order of the War Department, dated July 31, 1862, respecting absentee officers and privates, and other duties devolved upon him under subsequent orders of the War Department, the whole of such duties relating to assistance furnished the Government of the United States toward the prosecution of the war, and measures of a lawful nature connected therewith. These duties were discharged with the knowledge of, and without any objection from, the Commissioners, but did not interfere with the entire performance, by Mr. KENNEDY and the other officers, of their duties under the Metropolitan Police Act.

Second—To the second charge these respondents say, that all they know of the facts therein referred to is correctly stated in their decision set forth in the charge, which they insist was a correct determination in a judicial proceeding, honestly made, not amounting to a justification of Mr. Kennedy in any unlawful assumption of power, and not placing in peril the personal liberty of any citizen of New-York. The Commissioners do not recognize the right of the Governor to review such decision in this proceeding, but say that in all that they did concerning the matters of such second charge, they acted officially and in good faith, and were not guilty of any misconduct whatever, as alleged in such charge.

Third—To the third charge, the respondents say it is untrue.

Fourth—To the fourth charge the respondents say, that it does not allege any act of theirs, and does not call upon them for any answer; but they deny that Mr. KENNEDY's order, therein mentioned, was either calculated or intended to deter citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise, or was in violation of law. They submit that it was a judicious order for the purposes stated in it, beneficial to the country, and eminently calculated to promote the purity of elections.

CHARGES OF JUNE 3, 1863.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

First—To the first charge the respondents say, that it is not true: that whether certain arrests, mentioned in the specifications of that charge, were without valid authority, and in violation of the Revised Statutes of New-York, are questions of law which will be discussed when necessary. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN was arrested by Superintendent KENNEDY *under directions from the Secretary of State* of the United States, and not by any order or permission from the Commissioners, who took no part in his arrest or detention, and are not responsible therefor. The Commissioners *know nothing of* the arrest or detention of HENRY A. REEVES, nor of JAMES HORWITSSEN. STEPHEN DAY was arrested *under orders from the War Department*, but not by the direction of the Commissioners or under their authority, and they are not responsible for the same. August H. Benning, Hugh Boyle, James Caroll, Lewis Ballard, David P. Webster, William A Greenleaf, William M. Van Wagenen, William R. McDonald, Alfred Kershaw, Alfred Phillips, Frederick Duane, A. W. Platt and Richards Kingsland were all arrested *under the orders of the War Department* of the United States, as were also William Coddington and Michael J. Million, and not by order or direction of these Commissioners, and they are not responsible for the same. Catharine McCabe was not arrested by the order or direction of the Commissioners, nor of the Superintendent, Mr. KENNEDY, but was discharged by him when she was brought before him; and neither the Commissioners nor he are responsible in any way in regard to her. The Commissioners know nothing about the arrest of GEORGE MALLOY. ALEXANDER HUTCHINGS and HENRY G. KERNER, were arrested on the complaint of the landlord of a refectory, because of a disturbance created in his establishment, and were taken to the station-house and detained there till the next morning, there being no Court before which they could be brought; and if HUTCHINGS became insane, it was from *delirium tremens*, of which he had had several attacks a short time previously. All that is said by the Commissioners in answer to the specifications of the first charge aforesaid is on information and belief, as they were not in any way connected with either of the arrests mentioned in either of said specifications, and had no interference with or control over them, except as to the arrests of HUTCHINGS and KERNER, which took the due course of law.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Second—The second charge and the specifications thereof relate to the detention and imprisonment of some of the same persons mentioned in the specifications of the first charge. The respondents had no connection with, and exercised no control over, such detention, and know nothing of the same, except by information. When persons are arrested by the police they are taken by the persons making the arrests to such place of detention as is prescribed by law and the rules of the Department.

A FLAT DENIAL.

Third—To the third charge under the date last mentioned, the Commissioners say it is entirely untrue. The Commissioners know nothing of the matters stated in the specifications, except by information, and on such information deny each statement contained in them tending to show that either of the persons mentioned in them was treated improperly in any manner or degree.

THE FAMOUS CELL NO. 4.

Fourth—To the fourth charge, the respondents say it is untrue; they know nothing of the matter stated in the specifications, except from information; but the respondents say, as regards the imprisonment of the persons therein mentioned, that cell No. 4, mentioned in the first specification, was one of a range of four cells in all respects like No. 1 of the same series, neither of them being damp, noxious or unhealthy, nor infested with vermin, nor filled with offensive or deleterious odors, nor having any odor except such as belongs to a cell, however properly managed. All such cells were frequently whitewashed and were kept in a good and healthy condition. The bed in cell No. 4 was constructed in the same manner as all the beds of all the station-houses in the City; and it is not true that the confinement of either of the persons mentioned in such specification was of a nature calculated to endanger their lives, nor that either of them was confined in a damp, noxious and unhealthy cell; but it is true that cells numbers one and four, from the structure of the building, are not so well lighted as numbers two and three of the same range. All such cells were constructed when the Headquarters of the Police were first established in that building, and continued unchanged until it ceased to be occupied by the Department.

A SERIES OF DENIALS.

Fifth—To the fifth charge, the respondents say that it is untrue. They had nothing whatever to do with the transfer or conveyance of the persons mentioned in any specification of that charge, who were all and each and every one of them arrested under the orders of the United States Government, and were held as prisoners of the United States, and not of the State nor the Police, and these respondents were not and are not in any way responsible for any of the matters contained in such fifth charge or specifications.

Sixth—To the sixth charge under date last mentioned, the respondents say that the same is untrue. They had nothing whatever to do with compelling or requiring either of the persons named in the specifications of that charge to take any oath, but such persons took the oath of allegiance to the United States under an order of the War Department.

Seventh—To the seventh charge the respondents say it is not true. They had nothing to do with the requirements or proceedings mentioned in either of the specifications of said charge, and the bonds referred to in them were severally taken under an order of the War Department of the United States, and in a form prescribed by such Department, these Commissioners having no connection therewith.

Eighth—To the eighth charge the respondents say that it is untrue; and that, whatever may have taken place in reference to any search referred to in either of the specifications of the said charge, was not done under any authority from these Commissioners, but in consequence of arrests made by order of the Government of the United States, and these respondents are not amenable therefor.

Ninth—In answer to the ninth charge, the respondents say that it is not true. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, on the 6th of September, 1861, regularly passed a resolution authorizing the Police Commissioners to purchase, in behalf of the County of New-York, the necessary number of lots of ground in the said County, and erect thereon a suitable building for Police headquarters, and to pay for said land and building out of any moneys in their hands not necessary to pay the Police force stationed in the City and County of New-York during the year 1861. This resolution was received from the Mayor with his objections thereto, Sept. 13, 1863, and on the 7th of November following was adopted, notwithstanding such objections. Before buying the land on which to erect the building, the Commissioners took the advice of their counsel on the legal aspect of the question. Its legality was affirmed, and in this opinion JOHN E. DEVLIN, Esq., the present Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, concurred.

In answer to the first specification of the ninth charge, the respondents say that they have expended about $125,000 in the purchase of the ground in Mulberry and Mott streets, and the erection of buildings thereon for Police headquarters, and that such buildings have not been erected by contract; but they say it is utterly untrue that in the erection any payment was made to "favorites at extravagant prices," but, on the contrary, they allege that the buildings have been erected with a prudent regard to economy, without any extravagance whatever; and they feel confident that any intelligent and upright mechanics who examine the bills will say that they are reasonable and just. And the respondents say that they have not paid any money without authority of law.

The Commissioners characterize the second and third specifications of the ninth charge as untrue.

BUTTONS.

As to the fourth specification, the respondents say it is untrue that the Commissioners have annually received about $10,000, or any such sum, as part of moneys raised by taxation aforesaid, for the purchase of buttons for uniforms of the officers and men of the force. The amounts appropriated for such purpose were, in 1861, $1,209; 1862, $1,000; 1863, $1,100.

And as to the statement that policemen were required to pay for buttons, the Commissioners reply that that only applied to such buttons as policemen lost.

"THE JAPANESE FUND."

Tenth—The tenth charge is untrue. In answer to the specification thereof, the respondents say that on or about the 12th of July, 1860, they received $13,750, contributed by the Japanese who had visited New-York, to be distributed amongst the Police Force as an acknowledgment of the attention which the Police had paid to them during such visit, but without any precise direction as to the mode of distribution. The Commissioners were at a loss to know how to dispose of the fund, and devised various methods, neither of which proved satisfactory, and the question how the trust should be executed is now pending before one of our courts of justice, the Board having no interest in that question, except to have such fund applied consistently with the trust. They did not "keep the money a long time in their own possession," but, on the contrary, invested it on bond and mortgage, and have since obtained the amount with its increase, the whole now amounting to $14,665 62, which is on deposit in the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, to the credit of "JOHN G. BERGEN, Commissioner of Police, as Treasurer of the Japanese Fund." It is utterly untrue that they have expended the whole, or any part thereof, for purposes other than that for which it was deposited with them, or that they have violated any trust concerning it, in any way whatever.

Eleventh—In answer to the eleventh charge and specification thereof as to SETH C. HAWLEY, the Chief Clerk, the respondents deny or explain the charges as to HAWLEY and the other persons named.

MEMBERS OF POLICE.

Twelfth—As to the twelfth charge, the respondents say that it is not true. In answer to the first specification, they say that they never did, for the purpose of acquiring an unlawful control over the members of the force, require THEODORE BRODHEAD, or any other person appointed as patrolman, to sign, before being sworn into office, a resignation of such office, nor was any such resignation retained by the Commissioners for the purpose of allowing them to dismiss such patrolman arbitrarily and without a trial.

As to the third specification regarding HIRAM OLDS, on information and belief the respondents say it is untrue that he was compelled by the Commissioners to pay debts contracted by his wife prior to their marriage and before he was appointed policeman; and respondents do not know whether he ever had a wife.

To the fourth specification of this charge, the respondents say that it is utterly untrue.

In answer to the fifth specification of this charge, the respondents say that some time in 1860 the then Commissioners, in order to insure uniformity in the cloth of which policemen's garments should be made, arranged with Mr. WILSON G. HUNT, a leading merchant of New-York, to furnish them the cloth for coats, pantaloons, vests and caps for the uniforms of the Police. For a time gloves were also furnished for the men. The articles they so purchased were obtained at prices much less than would be demanded for them if purchased elsewhere by the men, and thus proved to be a saving for them. It is entirely untrue that the Commissioners have ever realized for themselves or their subordinates any profits from the furnishing of any or either of said articles.

ORDER NO. 324.

Thirteenth—As to the thirteen charge, the respondents say that if it be intended to accuse them of improperly influencing public elections, or exercising illegal or censurable control affecting an election, or elector, it is entirely untrue. As already shown in this answer, Mr. KENNEDY was appointed Provost-Marshal by the Secretary of War of the United States. In that capacity, and on his own responsibility, he issued General Order No. 324, without any conference, consent or direction of the respondents, and exclusively in discharge of what he deemed his duty to the General Government. In the opinion of the respondents as private citizens and as public officers, it was a very proper order, for no "pretended" object or design to deter citizens from voting, but only as heretofore stated, to protect the ballot-box and promote the purity of elections; while at the same time it seems very proper that any person guilty of claiming exemption from duty to his country by pretending to be an alien or non-resident when he was neither, should be exposed, and, if possible, brought to justice. The respondents neither caused nor permitted KENNEDY to issue said order, nor to insert any clause that it contains, and are not responsible for it in any way.

To the third specification of this charge, the respondents say that it is untrue.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

To the fourth specification, the respondents say that it is true that PATRICK O'ROURKE therein mentioned was tried, but the case was not closed and opened again as alleged, but kept open that a witness might be produced, who subsequently testified. The result was that O'ROURKE was dismissed after a regular trial and proper conviction. If Sergeant PETTY required said O'ROURKE or asked him to contribute five dollars to political purposes, respondents had no knowledge of the fact, and they are informed by said PETTY, and believe that the statement to that effect in this specification is false.

Fourteenth—To the fourteenth charge and the first and second specifications thereof, the respondents say, that they are untrue so far as the respondents have any knowledge, information or belief.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

To the third specification of this charge the respondents say, that CHARLES DALY was appointed a policeman, and these respondents, after his appointment, were informed that he had paid two hundred dollars to a certain person not in any way connected with the Department, to assist him in procuring the appointment; whereupon they sent for such person, and on his admitting the fact, they required him to stipulate at once for the return of the money to DALY, and also required DALY either to resign at once, or answer charges before the Board, which would certainly have been presented if he had not so resigned. His resignation was immediately signed by him, and he has not since been admitted to the force. And these respondents say that neither of them ever, either directly or indirectly, received any money, compensation, or advantage of any kind for making, agreeing to make, or having made, any appointment to the Police force. They have, in the making of appointments, as in all other of their acts been actuated only by such motives as guide all honest and faithful public officers in the discharge of their duty, and every statement or suggestion to the contrary, in any or either of the charges preferred against them, is false.

Fifteenth—To the fifteenth charge the respondents say that the same is untrue. And these respondents further say, that any and every statement contained in either of the aforesaid charges inconsistent with any averment in this answer is untrue. And they further say that JAMES BOWEN, one of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, was first appointed in the year 1857, and from that time up to an early day in January last discharged his duties as member of the Board with the utmost zeal, integrity and efficiency. At that date, having been appointed by the General Government a Brigadier-General of Volunteers in the United States Army, he was assigned for duty under Maj.-Gen. BANKS, and proceeded to New-Orleans, where he has ever since been engaged in the service of his country. So far as these respondents or either of them has any knowledge, information or belief, every allegation in either of the charges aforesaid affecting or in any manner including said BOWEN is untrue, if it accuse him of any impropriety of conduct; and if he were here he would undoubtedly subscribe this answer and ratify all the statements it contains.

The respondents have thus directly and fully answered all the charges preferred against them.

The duties of the offices they hold are arduous and important. The respondents have endeavored to discharge them all in such manner as best to promote the efficiency of the Police, and the protection and welfare of the community.

They are ready to have all their proceedings investigated, but respectfully protest against any action to their detriment until they have an opportunity to meet their accuser, and by the ample proof at their command to vindicate themselves triumphantly against every imputation cast upon them.

They trust that the charges against them may at once be dismissed by your Excellency, and that their course in permitting Mr. KENNEDY and members of the Police force, while fully performing all their duties in the Department, to aid the nation in the arrest of traitors and deserters, the prosecution and exposure of frauds, and suppressing the rebellion, may receive your approbation, and that of all their fellow-citizens.

THOMAS C. ACTON.
JOHN G. BERGEN.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1863.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—J. P. Stoney and family, H. A. Babbitt, Mrs. E. H. Allen, two children and servant, Amos Maher, S. H. Lloyd and lady, Wm. A. Stillman, Charles Busch and family, Col. F. T. Lally, A. A. Selover and family, Abra Poley, F. H. Ebner and family, Mrs. F. A. Hassey, Aaron Berwin, Miss E. Cory, James Hoy, John M. Thomas and family, T. W. Park, Mrs. J. C. Banks and child, J. C. Hopper, G. W. Elliott, M. S. Whiting and family, B. C. Howard, Mrs. E. A. Lawrence, Alexander Henry, Col. Charles James, W. Lakeman, Gustavus Brown, Bethuel Phelps, Mrs. M. Klatt and child, Eugene Leeshafft, and a good compliment in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 32 | Moon rises.. 3 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 07 | Gov. Island.. 7 56 | Hell Gate.. 9 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 14.

Arrived.

Steamship Plantaganet, (Br.,) Bennett, Kingston, Jam., 5th inst., and Port-au-Prince 7th, with logwood and coffee to Walden & Booth. 13th inst., 200 miles S. E. fm. Sandy Hook, passed schr. Alabama, of Wellfleet, bound S. Left no Am. vessels at Port-au-Prince.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Wilton, Aspinwall 6th inst., with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen. Was convoyed by U. S. gunboat Connecticut.

Steam transport Thomas A. Scott, Snow, Georgetown, D. C., with ambulances, bound to New-Orleans, put in here for orders.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Bucephalus, (Br., of Liverpool,) Bake, Bahia May 6, with sugar to Charles E. Johnston.

Ship Cyclone, (of Boston,) Ingersoll, Manila March 1, passed Angier March 17, and Cape of Good Hope March 26, with sugar and hemp to Curtis & Peabody, of Boston.

Ship S. R. Mallory, Lester, Key West 7 ds., with mdse. (prize cargo) to J. C. Clapp, U. S. Marshal at Key West.

Ship James R. Keeler, Delano, London 43 ds., with mdse. and 82 passengers to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Ship Agnes, (of Boston,) Jones, Londonderry 35 ds., in ballast to master. Had much foggy weather latter part of the passage. In lat. 45, lon. 47, saw a large number of icebergs.

Bark Delhi, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. In lat. 42, lon. 50, saw an iceberg.

Bark Morning Light, Walter, Buenos Ayres April 13, and 38 ds. from Montevideo, with hides, etc., to Harbeck & Co.

Brig Clara, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Skinner, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Clio, Grant, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Forest, Strout, Cherryfield 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Phillip Bridgeo, (of Plymouth, Mass.) Mullins, Port de Paix, St. Domingo, 13 ds., with coffee and logwood to master, is bound to Boston. 8th inst., lat. 33 26, lon. 73 08, spoke schr. Alfred H. Partridge, of New-York, Capt. Newman, hence for Matamoras. She reported having, on the day previous, in lat. 34 40, lon. 73 08, been boarded by the Confederate privateer Clarence, of Baltimore, Capt. Read. After compelling Capt. Newman to give bonds, allowed her to proceed. They placed on board five colored seamen, who had been taken from the bark Whistling Wind, previously captured, who were transferred to the Phillip Bridgeo and brought to this port. Capt. Newman, of the Alfred H. Partridge, reports having been well treated by the officers of the privateer. The P. B. put into this port for medical assistance, the Captain and two of the seamen being sick. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Genoveva, (Span.,) Christopher, Salt Cay, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Poppe & Co. 10th inst., lat. 33 41, lon. 73 21, passed brig (apparently a clipper) on fire, and burned down to the copper. Left no vessels. On the 2d inst., passed the brig Crawford, of Bangor, Me., Munson, for Aspinwall, ashore on the east point of Turks Island; had gone ashore the day previous; was considerably broken up, and would be a total loss; Captain and crew saved; part of the cargo would probably be saved in a damaged condition.

Schr. Nathaniel Chase, Doane, Baracoa 11 ds, with fruit to J. & F. Pearsall.

Schr. Susan and Mary, Hall, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. C. H. Northam, Reed, Elizabethport, for Portland, Conn.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Sailed.

Bark Pfiel.
Brigs Crimea and Leui.
Schooners Charles L. Davis, L. P. Smith, Graham.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. ship Bucephalus, from Bahia, has on board as passengers, Capt. Weaver and family, late of bark Union Jack, burned by the Confederate steamer Florida; R. Binninger, from bark Union Jack; Capt. Melcher and lady, of ship Dorcas Prince; Capt. Peck, of the ship Sea Lark, and Capt. Phillip, of the ship Dictator, captured by the Confederate steamship Georgia.

The bark Castor, (Br.) arrived at Bahia from England, May 12, having on board a cargo of coal and ammunition for the Confederate privateers. The Georgia being in that port at the time, the authorities ordered both of them out of the harbor, when they left and sailed to the southward.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 14.—Arr. ship Brewster, from Calcutta. Wind S. W. Thermometer 72.

Spoken, &c.

Brewster—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, 114 ds. out, June 6, in lat. 26, lon. 62 27.

Martha Rideout—ship, bound S., ex. signals May 24, lat. 17 32 S., lon. 23 40 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa June 2, schr. Luisata, for New-York; Laura A. Mangham, do.; Albert Dexter, do. in 2 ds.

At Buenos Ayres April 13, ship Lowamset, Johnson, hence for Callao, disc.; bark Conrad, from Liverpool, do.; M. L. Frank, Haskell, from Liverpool, do.; schr. S. Hotchkiss, Pettie, hence do., and others as before reported.

At Bahia May 6, bark Webster, from Boston, arrived May 14.

[PER OCEAN QUEEN.]

Arr. at Aspinwall May 23, Am. brig Concord, Smith, Philadelphia; 31st, brig E. Drummond, Conway, New-York; June 1, schr. Ellicott, Duncan, Perth Amboy; 2d, steamer Ocean Queen, Wilson, New-York; 5th, bark George W. Horton, Sleeper, Perth Amboy; 6th, bark Xantho, Chapman, New-York. Cld. June 1, Am. brig La Grange, Whitney, Trinidad de Cuba; brig Golden Lead, Smith, Zaza, Cuba; 4th, bark Bolivia, Whiteberg, New-York; 6th, steamer Ocean Queen, Wilson, do.

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HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

CONCLUSIVE PROOFS
OF THE EFFICACY OF
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES!

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the Press by fabricated letters, that the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object it is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject, to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED or RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

For example, seven-eighths of the multitudes who go to sea suffer more or less from SEA-SICKNESS. They dread this terrible affliction more than the fury of the elements, and it must be an unspeakable satisfaction to them to learn that it can be averted by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is only within the last twelve months that this GREAT FACT IN MEDICATION has been established, and hence it is not universally known. Those who have tested this newly-developed property of the preparation, and escaped sea-sickness by its aid, are naturally anxious to spread the glad tidings among all who "go down to the sea in ships and do business on the great waters." The witness upon this point, whose testimony is appended, not only gives his own experience, but corroborates it with emphatic evidence from other sources. If there be any who are skeptical on the subject, they are hereby referred directly to him and to the gentlemen who shared with him the beneficial effects of the antidote.

The immense increase in the sales of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year, proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote, that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced, while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a really valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalleled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months a pure wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an antibilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventive and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and nervous debility ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

DR. HOSTETTER—*Dear Sir*: Being of a bilious temperament, and having suffered much from sea-sickness heretofore, I determined, when leaving New-Orleans for New-York, in June last, to try your Celebrated Stomach Bitters. Having made the trip in the propeller *Trade Wind*, without the least inconvenience, owing to their preventive efficacy, I procured, on the 26th of July, a box of your Bitters, for the use of myself and a few friends, on our contemplated voyage to Europe in the *Great Eastern*. After getting to sea I opened the box and, together with about ten of my fellow-passengers, partook of the Bitters. On the second day some of the ladies on board felt sea-sick, but by taking half a wineglassfull three times a day, they soon recovered. Dr. Goldsborow, the ship's physician, and Captain Paton, the Commander, together with a large portion of the passengers subsequently experimented with the Bitters, and uniformly with entire success. They will certify to the fact, that during the whole trip not one person on board was sea-sick after the second day. Dr. G. having appropriated the last remaining bottle, as an infallible specific, I had none of the article on my return voyage, and suffered more than I can describe in consequence. I have orders for two boxes from two of my late fellow passengers, now in Liverpool, and shall send them out by the next steamer. You ought to have a depot in Liverpool. Advising all persons venturing for the first time (or indeed at any time) to sea, to obtain if possible, a supply of your bitters before leaving port, and thereby SECURE themselves against sea-sickness,
I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. MUELLOR.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
CONVALESCENT CAMP,
NEW-ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 9, 1863

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH: Sirs, I have used some of your HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS with the greatest success imaginable. I have been sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia for five years. I have spent more than three hundred dollars in paying doctor bills and buying medicines, some of which gave temporary relief: but your most invaluable remedy has done more good than all others I have ever used.
Respectfully yours, SAMUEL RYEN.

EAGLEPORT, MORGAN COUNTY, OHIO, March 2, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH: Gents, send us four dozen HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as we are nearly out, and we can't do without it; in fact it is superseding all other stomachic preparations with us.
Respectfully, PRICE & SILVERY.

NEW-MAYSVILLE, PUTNAM CO., IND., Feb. 14, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH: Gents. You will please send me two or three dozen of your very desirable and highly popular "STOMACH BITTERS." My supply is well nigh exhausted.
Very respectfully, A. J. HAWN.

HOSTETTER & SMITH.
Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Penn.
New-York Office, No. 428 Broadway.